THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.--No. 140. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Co,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

DEAR SIR:—This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, the most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:—

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material, or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000 IN GOLD, of WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy-nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current Interest Liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period were less than $350,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the City of New York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser *in currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1 next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 2.

The New English Parliament—The Wigand Colliery Explosion—Affairs in Spain—French Press Prosecutions.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to December 2.

ENGLAND.

The Scenes and Incidents at the Recent Colliery Explosion.

The English papers have detailed accounts of the recent disaster:—

The explosion took place between 8 and 9 A. M., November 26, in the Arley Mine of Hindley Green Colliery, near Wigan, belonging to a limited liability association, called after the firm which formerly owned the pit, Messrs. John Scoweroft & Company. The Hindley Green Colliery is one of the oldest mines in the neighborhood, but the particular section of the workings in which the explosion took place, and to which it was confined, has only been opened out some four or five years. The down-cast shaft is twelve feet in diameter, and three hundred yards deep. At the pit bottom there are workings extending in three or four directions through the seam of coal, which is a level one, and about four and a half feet in thickness. Nearly three hundred men and boys are employed in the mine. Of these, fifty-nine were in the working on the west side, where the explosion happened. The explosion would seem not to have been a very violent one. It was, however, sufficient to cause the reversal of the air current, but the proper ventilation was soon restored by means of water being pumped into the downcast shaft by engine power. None of the machinery of the shaft was injured, and, therefore, as soon as the ventilation was restored, those who were on the pit bank were enabled to descend and ascertain the extent of the calamity. In the course of seven or eight hours they brought out fifty-four dead bodies. Two men were rescued alive nearly four hours after the explosion; a boy who was also rescued alive and removed to his home died there shortly afterwards, and two bodies are reported to be in the sump. An underlooker named Ellis was close to the upcast shaft, near the furnace, at the time of the explosion, and he it was who first went to the surface. The manager, Mr. Thomas Southworth, was not far away. They, in company with an active band of volunteers, at once commenced the painful task of ascertaining the extent of the disaster. The first who were found to have suffered were some persons at work near the upcast shaft; they were burned owing to the flames from the furnace having been driven along the workings. The labors of the explorers were both tedious and arduous, for the explosion had so completely destroyed the ventilation that it was necessary to proceed with great caution, and of course every delay only increased the fears of the safety of those walled in by the deadly choke-damp. A few succeeded in penetrating the suffocating vapor, and escaped with their lives; and one who was apparently dead was brought back to life by the employment of artificial respiration for nearly ten minutes. As the explorers proceeded, they were joined by a number of gentlemen from the adjacent collieries, willing to render all the assistance in their power. Mr. George Gilroy, of the Ince Hall Coal and Iron Company, was among the number, and shortly after noon the Government Inspector, Mr. Higson, reached the pit, and at once descended to take part in the search. It was six hours after the explosion when the last body was found and the extremity of the workings was reached. Most of the deceased had left their working places, and were found in the main pony road, along which evidently they had been trying to escape. The condition of the corpses varied considerably. Many of the boys who were killed had clean faces, and the features were as placid as if the healthy-looking lads were slumbering. Some of the men were dreadfully wounded; others were much burned, and in one instance the flesh had been burned to the bone off a man's fingers. Many of the killed are relatives. In the workshop last night lay the corpses of two brothers named Tyldesley. They were two of four sons of a widow who only lost her husband quite recently. The other two sons were in the pit at the time of the explosion; one escaped without injury, but the other had to be taken home. One man had his hat blown off his head and his lamp extinguished by the explosion, but escaped uninjured. The dead number sixty, and it is expected that the list will be increased by other cases, several of the injured men and boys being in great danger. A boy named Richard Highton, aged twelve years, son of the fireman who was killed in the explosion, died the next afternoon. His mother has nine other children remaining. The calamity has deprived twenty women of their husbands and between fifty and sixty children of their fathers.

The New Parliament.

The London *Times* of November 28 suggests that one principal cause of the general monotony in the character of the members recently returned has been the perfect definiteness of the object which the country had present to its mind in electing them. It had no desire to choose representatives who should regenerate society; it wished simply to take men to whose sense of honor it could trust to keep faithful to their pledge of redressing our special national grievance. In 1832-3 the middle class had profited by reform, and it returned many conspicuous politicians, both in gratitude for past and in the hope of future services. The Whig patrons of small boroughs had a pride in a measure which they regarded as their own work, and retained by the offer of secure seats men of promise as its apologists in the new House. Tory borough proprietors themselves gave to the Legislature some illustrious contributions of this class, though with a different object. But neither the middle class nor the patrons of boroughs have gained anything by last year's reform to make them anxious to quicken the movement. The working class has reduced its political influence to nullity by the vain ambition to be a power in the State itself. It squandered its sympathies on candidates whom no other class, and not even their own with any unanimity, would support, while its more educated champions were left to fight close boroughs. The same agencies which have made a crotchet infinitely more fatal to a candidate's chances than any want of brilliancy explain the unusually marked preference shown for local candidates. The country had no ear for the flattering tale of new liberal trophies to be won which a gallant company from Oxford and Cambridge was eager to unfold. It felt its need of one definite end, and was inclined to confide its case to persons who knew it would not, or could not, exceed its instructions. The *Times* regrets the excessive manifestation of a rather provincial sentiment. It is a fault of the whole that local respectability will be represented in the new Parliament at some cost of a deprivation of talents which might have benefited the nation at large.

The Prince of Wales' Journey Postponed

From the International of London and Paris.

The intended journey of the Prince of Wales appears to have undergone some modifications, owing to the political events that are passing in England at the present moment. On leaving Paris the Prince was to proceed to Marseilles and embark thence for Egypt; but the Queen has deemed it advisable for him to pass some time at the Court of Denmark, so that he will be nearer London should her Majesty decide upon adopting any serious resolution.

SPAIN.

Its Present Condition.

From the London Globe, Nov. 30.

The policy of procrastination which still finds favor with the Provisional Government of Spain is awakening great dissatisfaction among the people. More intelligent than its rulers, the nation is beginning to see that there is little prospect of permanent or even prolonged peace, and no hope of real prosperity, so long as the establishment of a strong government is delayed. Not only do the public journals of Spain express this conviction: the population are manifesting their disapproval of the existing state of affairs. Galicia, Corunna, Ferrol, Lugo, Mondenedo, Roya, Muros, Pentevedra, Vigo, Santiago, Rivadio, and several other places, the *Nord* tells us, have protested. The *Imparcial* addresses an energetic remonstrance to the capitalists of the country, deprecating in severe terms their neglect of the loan, and warning them that if the country fails to accomplish its revolution and remodel its institutions on a secure basis the fault will be theirs, and they will have to support the consequences without having the satisfaction of protesting, because they will have held in their hands the means of avoiding the catastrophe. The people of Spain claim the elections, and demand that the Cortes should be convened without delay. There can be no doubt but that these requisitions are perfectly reasonable, and that a true spirit of patriotism must prompt every Spaniard to desiderate the greatest expedition. The people are in favor of monarchical institutions, and do not make any stipulations with respect to the future sovereign of the country, except that he shall be of Spanish orgin. The crisis is a most serious and perilous one. The Provisional Government will risk everything, and bring Spain to irreparable ruin if it persists in a delay which is neither necessary nor excusable.

The Republican Meeting in Madrid.

The Republicans assembled on the 29th, in the Square of the Second of May, and proceeded thence to America square. On arriving in front of the Royal Palace, Senor Castelar said, "Let us swear that no king shall ever again enter this palace!" The procession subsequently returned to the Square whence it started, and Senores Orense, Castelar, and two others addressed the crowd amid shouts of "Long live the republic!" The assemblage then dispersed. It was announced that another Republican demonstration was to be held on the 15th proximo, in which deputations from the provinces will take part.

General Prim and the Bourbons.

The *Gaulois* of the 30th publishes a communication from a correspondent at Madrid, who says that General Prim has authorized the *Gaulois* to state that he has not and never will have any dealings with members of the Bourbon family, to whichever branch they may belong, General Prim also gives a denial to the rumor of a premeditated *coup d'etat*.

FRANCE.

The Baudin Subscriptions—A Parisian Editor Against the Prosecutions.

M. J. J. Weiss, editor of the *Journal de Paris*, who had been arrested on the charge of publishing the Baudin subscription, in the course of a long argument before the court thus spoke in his own defense:—

As to my personal defense, here is what I have to say:—I have been accused of "disturbing the public peace." The prosecutor went across the Channel to seek in the columns of the *Times* evidence in support of his allegation, and then told you that you judges had the right of appreciating intentions; moreover, he added that you had the means of forming your opinion before you in the shape of my articles. You see how they were written, and can form a pretty clear idea of what sort of man I am. *Le style c'est l'homme.* Admitting all this, does it follow that there existed a previous understanding between those who went to the churchyard and myself? You say that we must not arbitrarily separate one fact from another, but neither must you arbitrarily connect them together, and you cannot implicate me in what took place on the 2d of November. The *Journal de Paris* opened its subscription, not on the 8th, as has been stated, but on the 7th, a distinction not without importance, as we were not at that time aware that proceedings had been instituted against the *Reveil*. On opening this subscription we stated that the Representative Baudin had died for his country and liberty; that the public tribute to his memory could only be viewed as a tribute to the cause of freedom. Our design and our object are therefore perfectly clearly defined, and the prosecution does not adduce any proof that I had any other design than that which I publicly stated. Moreover, while I reassert before you that I had the most perfect right to pass an opinion on the events of the 2d of December, as that period forms part of the historical teaching in the public schools, nevertheless, since the subscription was opened, I did not refer to the *coup d'etat*, save in one passage in answer to the *Pays*. That journal had stated that "the prosecution was meant to call on the judges, not only to sanction the 2d of December, but to identify it with law itself." I thought it necessary to reply: "The nation in the exercise of its sovereign power, might absolve the 2d of December, but no court of justice had the power of pronouncing it to be lawful." Except these two lines, which were provoked by the journal you know of, I abstained from any reflection. In opening the subscription I meant to honor a man who died in defense of law; I had no intention of reviving civil war. I refused to receive all the subscriptions forwarded to me with letters stating the intentions and motives of the subscribers. One paper has even reproached me with having been guilty of weakness for not inserting the letter M. Berryer had done us the honor of sending to us, that noble letter in which he stated his opinion with eloquent terseness, and which will survive as his political testament.

* * * The present *regime* is not that of Tiberius. M. l'Avocat Imperial is not a tool of Sejanus. I am not Trematius Corvus. I have neither his station nor his eloquence; and the tribunal, whatever it sentences me to, will not expect me to open my veins in a warm bath. (Laughter.) But as long as the world lasts there will be a controversy as to the merits or demerits of Brutus and Cassius (I myself think they were wrong); but there can be no two opinions as to Baudin. He fell unarmed, in defense of the constitution.

But with all these differences the two cases are analogous. The law of public safety is but the *lex majestatis* modernized, and the action brought against Trematius Corvus is now brought against M. Weiss for expressing his admiration of a man shot down for protesting against the violation of the law. I will now conclude. To honor a noble deed is no conspiracy; to honor and reverence the dead cannot be holding up the living to hatred and contempt.

Napoleon to the Late M. Berryer.

The *Pays, Journal de l' Empire*, having published two articles against the late M. Berryer, the *Opinion Nationale* recommends that public reviler to read the following letter, which was written in 1840:—

My Dear M. Berryer:—I cannot leave my Paris prison without again thanking you for the noble services you have rendered me during my trial. From the moment I knew that I was to be brought before the Court of Peers I had the idea of asking you to defend me, because I knew that the independence of your character would place you above the petty susceptibilities of party, and that your heart was open to every unfortunate, and your mind capable of understanding all grand ideas and noble feelings. I therefore chose you from esteem; now I leave you with gratitude and friendship.

I am ignorant of what fate may have in store for me, whether I shall ever be able to prove to you my gratitude, or whether you would accept any proof; but whatever be our reciprocal positions, putting politics and its desolating obligations aside, we can always hold each other in esteem and friendship, and I confess to you that if my trial had no other result than that of winning your friendship, I should still consider myself a greater gainer, and should not complain of my lot. Adieu, my dear M. Berryer, and receive the assurance of my esteem and gratitude.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

GENERAL NEWS.

Explosive Missiles in War.

The results of the International Conference, held at St. Petersburg, for preventing the use of certain explosive missiles in war were made public on Nov. 29. As already announced on the 11th instant, it is decided that the powers which sign the Convention shall relinquish both in sea and land warfare the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes, and filled with inflammable matter. This obligation is not binding upon any of the contracting powers when at war with a State which has not signed the Convention. The Russian plenipotentiary proposed that the question should be reopened for a more extended discussion, but this proposition was rejected. The protocol embracing the decisions of the Conference is signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Sweden, and Persia.

Actual State of the Russian Army.

The Moscow *Gazette*, under date of the 14th ult., publishes the following statistics relative to the present state of the Russian army:—The figure of the active force is fixed at 778,000 infantry, 54,000 cavalry, 74,000 artillery, and 17,000 engineers, in all, 923,000 men. In time of peace the effective force is reduced to only 515,000. The force destined to the inland or interior service during time of peace is 272,000, in time of war 320,000 men, besides the irregular troops of Cossacks, which, in time of war, ought to number 229,000 men. Deducting the majority of the latter for interior service, the effective force of the army in time of war ought to figure up to 1,100,000 men. Presuming about 200,000 men to be divided between the Caucasus, Siberia, and Turkistan, Russia can still offer 900 000 against any movement from Western Europe.

New Roumanian Cabinet.

The new Cabinet was definitely formed at Bucharest, November 30, and is composed of the following members:—

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Demetrius Ghika.
Minister of the Interior—M. Cogallnitscheano.
Minister of Justice—M. Brocreseo.
Minister of Finances—M. Alexander Golesco.
Minister of Public Worship—Papadopulo Callmach.
Minister of War—Colonel Duka Nemeri.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Dec. 14 1868.

Money is in demand at 7 per cent. on call. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to discount most of the business paper of their customers. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48⅛@48·31, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129¾@130, an advance of ¼.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 47 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10¼ for Hestonville; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 33½ for Green and Coates; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 114 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28@28⅛. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 72 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New, c&p 105⅛
$1000 do. New, d b 10 3/4
$1000 do. New, d b 106⅛
$5000 Leh 6s, gold l..... 93
$8000 do. RR L bs.. 84
$2000 do. Conv l... 72
$1000 Leh V R n b cp .. 91¾
$1500 Mor Cl B Ln..... 84½
700 sh N Y & Mid. lis. 4
3 sh C & Am..... 129⅝
30 do..... lis. 30
20 sh Penna R..... 53⅝
40 sh Leh V R..... lis. 55⅛
8 sh Leh Nav..... 28
100 sh Butler Coal..... 7
7 sh Read..... s5wn.. 49⅝
200 do..... lis. 48 31

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. 135⅛ 12·07 P. M. 135⅛
10·22 " 135⅛ 11·23 " 135⅛
10·35 " 135⅛ 12·27 " 135⅛
11·38 " 135⅛ 12·30 " 135⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, do., 110¼@110⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅝@107¾; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110@110⅛; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 135½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅜@110½; do., 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1865, 107⅜@107½; do. July, 1865, 109⅛@110⅛; do. July, 1867, 109⅛@110¼; 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅛@135⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—The Flour market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5·50@5·75 for superfine, $6@6 75 for extras, $7·25@8 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $9@10·75 for winter wheat do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·50@8 ₱ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, and no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1·80@2, and amber at $2·10@2·15. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at $1·58@1·60. Corn is less active; sales of old yellow at $1·20, and 3500 bushels new yellow at 95c.@$1, and 1000 bushels new white at 90@93c. Oats move slowly at firmer rates; sales of 8000 bushels Western at 73@78c., and 600 bushels light Pennsylvania at 65c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is selling at $1·01@1 03 ₱ gallon, duty paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, and prices were higher. About 1800 head arrived and sold at 6¼@10c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 10¼c. for choice; 8@9c. for fair to good; and 5@7½c. ₱ pound gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
104, Owen Smith, Western, 6¼@9¼, gr.
50. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8½@10, gr.
23, Dengler & McClees, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.
40, P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¾, gr.
65, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@8¾, gr.
90, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@9, gr.
25, B. McFillen, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.
75, James McFillen, Western, 8@9¾, gr.
25, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9¾, gr.
203, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9½, gr.
167, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½, gr.
140, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@9½, gr.
112, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8, gr.
65, S. & C. Chain, Western Penna., 5½@7¼, gr.
150, John Smith & Bro., Western, 7½@10½, gr.
78, L. Frank, Virginia, 6¼@8, gr.
85, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6@8¼, gr.
108, Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½, gr.
67, Elcan & Co., Virginia, 5@6, gr.
28, D. Branson, Chester co., 4@8¼, gr.
61, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 6¼@9, gr.
37, A. Kemble, Chester co., 5@9, gr.
16, L. Horn, Delaware, 5@7½, gr.
42, C. Walker, Virginia, 5@7, gr.
35, L. Frank, Ohio, 7@8, gr.
24, L. Bloomingdale, Virginia, 5@6, gr.
20, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 7@9, gr.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 4500 head sold at the different yards at $12@12·25 per 100 pounds net.

Sheep were in fair demand; 8000 head sold at 4@5½c. per pound, gross, as to condition.

Cows were without change; 150 head sold at $45@65 00 for springers, and $50@85·00 per head for cow and calf.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 24½ cents. Flour quiet, but firm and unchanged. Wheat dull, especially for high grades, and there is scarcely sufficient market for quotations. Corn firm; new white 95 cents for dry. Oats firm at 70@75 cents. Rye firm, and demand strong at $1 40@1·45. Clover seed is ready at $7·75. Pork firm at $25 50@27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17¾@17½c; shoulders, 13¾@14c.; hams, 18c. Lard more active at 16¾c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 106. Reading, 96⅝; Canton Co., 47; Erie, 40⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 101⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅝; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; New York Central, 124⅝; Illinois Central, 143¼; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s 89⅝; Hudson River, 125⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 110⅜; do. 1864, 107⅛; do. 1865, 107⅛; do. new, 110⅛; 10-40s, 105⅞. Gold, 135¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Cotton firmer at 25¼c. Flour quiet; sales of 7500 barrels at Saturday's quotations. Wheat dull for spring, and firmer for winter; 1000 bushels sold; State at $2. Corn dull; sales of 29,000 bushels at $1·10@1·16. Oats quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels at 78@79c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer at $25 50@26. Lard firm at 16¾@16¾c. Whisky dull.

—Velocipedes carry lanterns after dark in Paris.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Election Frauds in Mississippi—The Payment of Bounties—A Warm Senatorial Contest in Missouri—The Boston Municipal Election.

Affairs in Spain—The Insurrection at Cadiz—Proclamation by Gen. Roda.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The Reconstruction Committee

met to-day, and had before them the delegation from Mississippi now here to have the action of General Gillem, in making out the election returns in that State, set aside. Colonel Flournoy made a statement to the Committee, after which they proceeded to take testimony. They meet again to-morrow.

It having been ascertained that in many cases

Several Claimants,

calling themselves wives, have appeared

For Bounties

of deceased soldiers, most of them being foreigners, Mr. Ela, of New Hampshire, has prepared a bill providing that no claim for pension or bounty shall be paid to any non-resident of the United States, as the widow of any American soldier, nor payment of pensions further continued to any such non-resident where there had been an uninterrupted separation of more than five years to the death.

FROM SPAIN.

Montpensier Offers His Services to the Provisional Government—Gen. Roda's Proclamation at Cadiz.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—General Roda has transmitted a communication from Montpensier, stating that, on being apprized of events in Cadiz, he had left Lisbon to offer his services to the Provisional Government. The provisional authorities have replied that they respect him for his intentions, but he must return immediately to Lisbon.

General Roda on Saturday issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz:—

A revolution, incited and tomented by the secret enemies of the country, has already deluged with blood the streets of this beautiful city. I have come to suppress this rebellion with the forces placed at my disposal by our Government. Lay down your arms and your lives shall be saved. This I guarantee in the name of the Government, upon whose clemency you may rely. Such are the only means by which insurgents escape being treated with inflexible rigor. I will grant you until to-morrow at noon, in order that the old men, women, and children, and citizens peaceably disposed, may withdraw from the town.

Inhabitants of Cadiz, it will not be my fault if, with the means of attack which the imperious law of necessity compels me to employ, there should come for Cadiz a day of mourning and ruin. I shall regret such result to the bottom of my heart, but I shall do my duty.

This proclamation produced a marked impression on the insurgents, who sent a delegation, accompanied by the United States Consul, to General Caballero, and offered to place their arms in buildings which he should designate. General Roda expects to enter Cadiz to-day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Recent Election Returns Not Yet All In—The Senatorial Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14—The official returns of Missouri are not all in yet, and the Secretary of the State has been obliged to send messengers to some of the counties to hurry up the vote, but even if this were not so, the official vote could not be announced until after the expiration of fifty days from the day of election, the law providing that the returns shall not be counted by the State Board of Canvassers until that time. There is much speculation as to whether Colonel Switzler, in the Ninth, and General Shields, in the Sixth district will receive certificates of election.

There is good reason to believe that Colonel Switzler will be declared elected, but there is some doubt about Shields. Although the opposition to General Schurz for the United States Senate is developing in some quarters, it is feeble and will effect nothing. There is scarcely a doubt of his election. Some persons are assailing him on the ground that he is an infidel, but there is nothing in the General's record to substantiate the charge. It will have but little, if any, weight. General Loan's friends are active on his behalf, but his prospects diminish rather than increase. New combinations are talked of, and it is given out that Henderson's prospects are brightening, but there are no outward evidences of it.

FROM OMAHA.

The Trains on the Pacific Road Not Delayed—Express Robberies.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 14.—The reported interruption of the Union Pacific Railroad by snow is untrue. Trains are running regularly since Tuesday, having only been blocked two days and a half during the worst storms of the last week, east and west of Cheyenne.

Reports have reached here that considerable mail matter was stolen off of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach, near Bridger, on Thursday night, a portion of which was recovered.

FROM BOSTON.

The Municipal Election To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, 10·30 A. M., Dec. 14.—The municipal election here is taking place to-day. There is very little interest manifested in the result, and the vote will be extremely light. At this hour the Republican ticket is 816 votes ahead. The weather is bitterly cold.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The State Comptroller to be Hauled over the Coals.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—In the House, on Saturday, William Taylor introduced resolutions declaring that Comptroller Blackburn acted without precedent in sending a message to the House which was not asked for; that he had attacked the honor and veracity of the Governor and Legislature; that his communication is calculated to injure the credit of the State; that it was an insult to the body; and that Tennessee will meet all her liabilities. The resolutions will come up to-day. A warm time is expected.

FROM NEW YORK.

Important News Suppressed by the Cuban Authorities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—We are informed that important news despatches, prepared at Havana for the New York Associated Press, within the last few days, have been suppressed by the Cuban authorities. From this it is reasonable to be inferred that the insurgents in the island have won some important successes, which the authorities do not find expedient to have published in the United States.

From Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The trial of John McNamara for the murder of his wife is now progressing in the Criminal Court.

Business is quiet, and all are preparing for the holidays.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¼@92¾. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74¾. Stocks quiet. Erie buoyant at 27⅞; Illinois Central, 96¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec 14—A. M.—United States Five-twenties unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales will probably reach 10 000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 14—A. M.—Spirits of Turpentine heavy and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼; United States Five-twenties, 74¼; Erie, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Breadstuffs firmer. Lard, 68s.

HAVRE, Dec. 14—P. M.—Cotton irregular at 126f. on the spot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124⅛	West. Union Tel...	36¾
N. Y. and E. R.	49⅛	Clev. and Toledo R.	101¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¼	Tol. & Wab. RR.	54¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R	89¼	M. & St. Pl. R. com	62¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	81⅝	Adams Ex. Co.	48
Chi. and N.W. com	74¾	Wells, Fargo	25¼
Chi. and N.W. pref.	75¾	U. S. Express	45¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅛	Tennessee 6s, new..	66¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109¼	Gold	135⅝
Pac. Mail S. Co.	118½	Market steady.	

REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Ministerial Misconduct in England.

George W. Smalley, the New York *Tribune* correspondent stationed in London, writes to the *Daily News* of that city, and after quoting from the American papers upon the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, says:—

I fear I have proved my case only too well. Keenly as I resent the conduct of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, I sincerely wish that the course of events might make it possible for his representations of the feeling at home to become true. But I believe the first step towards making them true is to recognize the existence of a sentiment at this moment not friendly but embittered, and to make it clear how this has sprung into new life in the last few months. The first step towards settling a quarrel is to comprehend the cause of it. Whether you choose then to do anything towards settling it is for you to decide, not for me to suggest. If the old friends of America and England—among whom we are all grateful to you as one of the truest—wish to mend matters, I think they must now see that they cannot do it by flattering the man who has rekindled all this exasperation. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has ceased to be, in anything but the most official and technical sense, the representative of the United States. He remains their Minister only during the dying hours of a degraded Administration, which hesitates to obey the popular demand for his recall. Identifying himself with the enemies of his country in England, he has so completely separated himself from all loyal men in America that every additional civility to him here—no matter from what quarter it may come—will be received as a fresh insult at home.

—Manager Bateman celebrated his birthday with a big dinner for a hundred guests at Pike's Music Hall, recently, and Offenbach sent over a congratulatory despatch by cable.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....36 | 2 P. M.....39

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, Georgetown, S. C., E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Lena Hume, Larkin, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, hence for Altona, was spoken 27th ult eastward of Start Point.

Ship Kaleva, Petrel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28 h ult.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Topeka, Blanchard, from Cronstadt for Liverpool, which was stranded off Forkala on the 20th ult., has been gotten off and into the port of Forkala.

Barque J. Cummings, Hockway, for Philadelphia cleared at Rotterdam 26th ult.

Barque Village Belle, Little hence, at Liverpool 28th ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 30th ult.

Brig Romaine, Card, hence, at Falmouth 29th ult.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence, at Havre 28th ult.

Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen from Boston for Philadelphia, was run into yesterday by schr Phil Sheridan, and had her stern slightly damaged. The T. T. T. was in tow with three other schooners, off Woolsey Point, Hell Gate, and was in the track of vessels passing. The towb at was forced to anchor two of the vessels, being unable to make headway against the strong wind.

Schrs Amos Edwards, Somers; Mary D. Ireland, Ireland; A. H. Edwards, Bartlett; and Louisa Fr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Ignorance or Wickedness.

From the N. Y. Times.

The question is said to be debatable, whether that portion of the President's message which discusses the payment of the national debt is the product of ignorance or dishonesty. Either conjecture may be upheld with a certain degree of probability. The details of the argument—if so it may be called—evince a contempt for the accuracy of financial statement which is only explainable on the ground of ignorance. When, for example, Mr. Johnson declares that "the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds" "was in real money 300 or 400 per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return," he talks nonsense. What he intended to say we may imagine. He meant, we suppose, that the obligations issued by the Government are 300 or 400 per cent. in excess of the coin received therefor—which, though a false statement, would not be absurd; whereas the literal meaning of what he does say is, that the Government received for its bonds 200 or 300 per cent. less than nothing! Other features of the proposition are scarcely less crude, the general impression they produce being discreditable to the intelligence and sense of their author.

Mere ignorance and absurdity, however, form an inadequate explanation of the President's course. The blunder of his statement renders him ridiculous, but its import is sufficiently coherent to convict him of a total want of moral principle. Precisely how he desires to go about the robbery we are left to guess, but that he deliberately intends to commit robbery cannot be doubted. The *World*, in an apologetic way, explains that he designs "to treat the debt, not after the manner of a court of law enforcing the strict construction of a contract, but after the manner of a court of equity aiming to do substantial justice." This is the ordinary cant of the Democratic repudiators. They don't propose robbery, forsooth; they simply want equity. So Mr. Pendleton has all along declared. So the Democratic Convention declared last July. And doubtless Mr. Johnson will be glad to avail himself of the *World's* friendly explanation. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Johnson has gone ahead of Mr. Pendleton and the Democracy. They were willing to pay interest in coin because the bonds so stipulate; they insisted only that the principal be paid in greenbacks. He, on the other hand, proposes to stop the interest altogether, and to use the amount semi-annually in liquidation of the principal! This is what the *World* designates "substantial justice," but what Mr. Schenck more truly characterizes as "the most gross, shameless, infamous proposition to repudiate the debt" that we have "ever yet known to be put forth from any quarter."

But the intent? Mr. Johnson cannot have believed that his suggestion would under any circumstances be adopted. He is not so stupid as to have fancied that his words could be interpreted otherwise than as a recommendation of robbery. We must conclude, therefore, that in his determination to renew his quarrel with Congress, and to punish the Republican party for its rejection of him and his policy, he resolved to be as mischievous as possible. Foiled in regard to reconstruction, he has made up his mind to try his hand as repudiator. Since he cannot rule the country, he is prepared to damage it, if he can. And by no method can he more effectively create embarrassment, and multiply the difficulties which block the path to financial relief, than by tarnishing the public credit with the foul breath of repudiation.

The belief that Mr. Johnson's aim is to damage the public credit is strengthened by the concurrent attack of his Secretary of the Treasury upon the greenback currency. Mr. Johnson assails the debt; Mr. McCulloch assails the legal-tender notes. One seeks blank repudiation; the other greenback depreciation. In a certain sense, the two propositions run side by side. Their tendency, if in any manner operative, is to damage the national credit.

The message, however, has overshot the mark. Instead of injuring the public credit, it has simply disgusted all men with Mr. Johnson. The only repudiation he will witness will be the repudiation of himself and his schemes; and the country will have reason to thank Providence for the deliverance.

H. G. as Envoy to England.

From the N. Y. World.

We really begin to believe that H. G. means to leave us. Not, of course, for that bourne from which no traveller returns; for "the good man," Callimachus tells us, "never dies;" and if H. G. be not a good man, there are neither snakes in Virginia, Copperheads in New York, blockheads in the Loyal League, nor Ku-Klux in Tennessee. But we believe that H. G., knowing himself to be an honest man, and likely therefore to command confidence, has agreed "to lie abroad for the good of the commonwealth." Sinners have enticed him and he has consented to them. He has accepted the post of American Envoy at the Court of St. James. Was this the object of the wily people who persuaded our philosopher to breakfast on fillet of beef and to smoke a matutinal cigar the other day at Delmonico's with the President elect? We do not pretend to know.

But the *Tribune* of late has been full of signs and wonders, all pointing one way, and evidently intended to prepare the public mind for the appearance of the sage of Chappaqua in the role of an ambassador. One of these, for instance, was the speech of H. G. himself, delivered at the meeting recently held in this city to secure the pardon of Hester Vaughan. Those who know how ardent a philogynist H. G. is, and how forcibly it was his wont in former days to declaim against the gallows, must have been surprised at the gingerly and guarded way in which he pleaded at that meeting for mercy to the hapless Hester. Not one of the Capital Letters which he has at his command for all the ordinary contingencies of life and of politics did he order up and hurl against this gross abuse of Capital Punishment. He seemed to be suffering under a positive constipation of adjectives, never so much as intimated that he thought hanging the poorest use to which a woman could be put had nothing to say about the "villany" of anybody concerned in the matter, and wound up, after a singularly brief harangue, by remarking that "he did not think it wise to say any more." All this, from the stand-point of H. G.'s past career, was unaccountable enough. But the moment that we consider him in the light of a smoking diplomatist the thing becomes perfectly clear. He was simply practising himself in the great diplomatic art of "how not to say it."

The vicious vituperation of Reverdy Johnson with which the *Tribune* has of late so constantly teemed is another symptom of the truth. H. G. and John Bright, you see, have made a little joint arrangement for the purpose of reaping where Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley have been sowing. The snubbed and unappreciated junior partner of the former political firm of Weed, Seward, and Greeley, seems to have his revenge at last on his deceitful and greedy seniors. To take away with himself the credit and glory of settling the Alabama claims will be the best imaginable way of vexing the subtle and selfish soul of Seward, and will send that venerable statesman back to Auburn in a more dismal and crabbed dejection than when he returned from Chicago in 1860 as the great unnominated.

Still another symptom, and one of the most decisive, is the enthusiastic zeal which the *Tribune* has displayed for the success of Mr. Gladstone in the recent English elections. On certain days, indeed, it has been really difficult to decide whether the *Tribune* was an American radical newspaper edited in London, or an English Liberal newspaper edited in New York. And what but the approaching presentation of H. G. at the British Court can explain the extraordinary assertion which the *Tribune* has just made that Admiral Farragut found all the rights of American citizens respected in Great Britain; or its not less extraordinary proposition (extraordinary, we mean, as coming from such a source) that the President of the Fenian Congress is not a proper person to be sent as American Consul to Leeds?

We repeat, the thing is settled. H. G. is to be our next representative at the Court of Queen Victoria. And, after all, why not?

It is true that H. G. has already made one experiment at diplomacy with no very brilliant results. But he went as envoy to meet the Confederate commissioners at Niagara without proper credentials, and there are abundant reasons for believing that if Mr. Lincoln would only have accredited him with full powers to the government of Jefferson Davis the day after the first battle of Bull Run, we should have had peace at once and at any price.

Moreover, as envoy to the British Court at this particular time, H. G. will not be called upon to do much more than is expected of those valuable young men who are invited to evening parties for the purpose of diffusing a genial air through the assembly by "standing around and smiling." He will find all the knotty questions at issue between the countries quite disentangled, and, after setting his seal to the work of his predecessors, nothing practically will remain for him to do but to write evasive letters to Geo. F. Train, to give good dinners and eat them, to dress well, to dance occasionally with the Princess of Wales and other young ladies of rank, to make agricultural speeches in the rural districts and commercial speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquets, to quote Shakespeare and the laws of Saxon Alfred, to weep on the tombs of "a common ancestry," and generally to make himself literary, poetical, and agreeable. Is there one of these duties to which H. G. can justly be considered incompetent? It may possibly be thought that the great breeches question will trouble him. But, in the first place, it has already been settled by her Majesty's chamberlain that if the American Minister chooses to come to court in a short-waisted blue coat with brass buttons, a red and white striped waistcoat, and nankeen trowsers riding high up his republican legs, with a fluffy white hat set far back upon his manly brow, and a green cotton umbrella tucked under his resistless arm, everybody will be delighted to see him. And, in the second place, the chances all are that H. G., when he gets to England, will insist on wearing a court suit of uncut velvet, or at the very least an embroidered uniform. Now that the Quaker John Bright is about to appear at the levees of his sovereign in the blue and silver of a cabinet minister, we may depend upon it that H. G. will rejoice to prove himself also to have a soul above buttons. In our opinion, he has been all his life-long misunderstood in this matter of costume. We believe him to be a real clothes-philosopher, who has dressed himself not from a mere sense of duty, but with a just æsthetic eye to moral effects and social influences. Such a man, if sent to the King of the Feejee Islands, would need no carpet-bag; while if sent to the Queen of Great Britain, we may depend upon it that he will tax the genius of Poole to its utmost stretch of inventive ingenuity to make him "beautiful forever." Bless him—let him go!

The Spanish Revolution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our latest news from Europe regarding the revolution in Spain shows that that country is no exception to the general rule. Revolutions have their peculiarities one and all, but it is wonderful how like the one is the other. On this continent we have a sharp way of settling what Europe calls a revolution; but then we are a new people, and new people have new ways. On the other side it is curious to notice how old-fashioned all their ways are. The Spanish revolution is the first thing of the kind which has happened in Europe since our four years' struggle. Spain began well; but, so far as we can judge from present appearances, Spain is away back in the sixteenth century, and has yet all essential lessons to learn. She wants men; she wants everything. One conclusion at least seems to be fair—Spain is to be left to work out her own destiny. It may be a long work; it may be a short work. Who can tell which? This at least seems just—no one is disposed to meddle with her; and, as was the case with the great revolutions in England and in France, Spain is very likely to be allowed to work out her own destiny. If Spain makes a bungle of it, the fault will be her own.

General Grant and the Seven Traitors.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A radical organ and a sort of Johnson-conservative-half-way-Doolittle Republican organ have been debating the important question whether the appointment of Senator Doolittle to a place in General Grant's Cabinet would be a proper thing, and from the weight of the argument against him we infer that Doolittle is dished, and that henceforth his fortunes are identified with the firm of Johnson, Doolittle and Dixon and the Philadelphia Johnson Convention of 1866. But what of the seven Republican traitors, so called, who voted for Andy Johnson's acquittal, including Fessenden and Trumbull? What if General Grant should appoint one of these men to his Cabinet? He is perfectly free to do so. He is under no bonds against them. He is not in any way foresworn to the radicals. He is, in fact, a conservative, and it is quite possible that he may think Fessenden or Trumbull the right man for the Treasury or Attorney-General. Such an appointment, moreover, would fix the status of the new administration on a sound, conservative basis; and, sooner or later, it will come to this complexion, if we are not mistaken in the leanings of General Grant.

The Man Who First Nominated Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The man who first nominated General Grant for the Presidency is coming out beautiful. He is quite numerous, and co-extensive with this great and glorious country in which it is our privilege to live. His simultaneous appearance in every State of the Union, and the rapidity with which he replenishes his species, justly excite our wonder and admiration. We cannot have too much of a being so far-sighted and prophetic.

The man who first nominated Grant was born in Texas, of poor but disreputable parents; he was also born in Maine, and drew his first breath among the orange trees of Florida; he is a native of Vermont, and first saw the light in the picturesque valleys of Virginia; Ohio may proudly claim him as her son, and at the time of his birth his rich but respectable progenitors resided in Cattaraugus county, New York; he is a staple production of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Delaware, Wisconsin, California, and other States, and at different periods from 1800 to 1845 was born in the various territories along the line of the Pacific Railroad, as far west as Utah, on a Mississippi steamboat, and at scattered points on the isothermal line, in a balloon, in a diving-bell, on Vancouver's Island, at the Astor House, and in New Jersey. In short, there is no place where he was not born, and for further information we refer the reader to "Lippincott's Universal Gazetteer," which contains the names of several hundred thousand towns, and "Colton's Map of North America," which shows that his birthplace is bounded by two oceans, by the Gulf of Mexico, and the Polar Sea.

It is singular that the man who first nominated Grant should have so long remained unknown. But prophets are seldom known till their predictions are fulfilled; they then become famous in the twinkling of an eye. The moment that Grant was elected naturally revealed the man who first nominated him.

The man who first nominated Grant was a phrenologist who had the honor of examining the head of the infant General, who was then but six months old. We can prove that he instantly exclaimed—this was in 1822—"This child has a gigantic intellect; his organs indicate immense military genius, and he will undoubtedly become the President of the United States. I hereby nominate him for that office." This man was also a volunteer in the Mexican war, who, on beholding the manner in which Grant served his gun at Vera Cruz, exclaimed, "Capt. Grant is my candidate for the Presidency!" He is also a major in the Kentucky Home Guards; a brigadier in the Army of the Cumberland; an importer; a large number of members of Congress; the Governors of several States; President of the first Grant Clubs in New York, Boston, Philadelphia; many tobacconists; the editor of the New York *Herald;* several thousand leading politicians; a great number of persons who despise office; an editor or two, or two thousand; in short, we refer the reader for further information to the city directories of New York, Philadelphia, Oshkosh, Chicago, St. Louis, San Diego, Wilmington (Del.), Peoria (Ill.), and other cities in which these useful works—now of transcendent interest—are published. Therein are printed the several million names of the man who first nominated Grant, with his several million residences, and if the General desires to thank him—as he should desire—we respectfully advise him to buy several hundred copying presses, and set his staff to work sending off letters of grateful acknowledgment to the following effect:—

WASHINGTON, D C., HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY.—My Dear Sir:—In 18— (here insert the name of the year), while I was yet (here insert an infant, a boy, a student, a farmer, a tanner, a storekeeper, a Captain, a Major, a Colonel, a General, as the case may be,) and was residing in (Point Pleasant, West Point, Fort Brown, Detroit, St. Louis, Galena, Washington, as the case may be), you were the first man to nominate me for the Presidency. Please accept my thanks, and the appointment of (Postmaster, Assessor, Clerk, Whisky Inspector, Cabinet Officer, Consul, as the case may be) and believe me as ever, my dear (Smith, Jones, Brown, Jenkins, White, Green, Thompson, as the case may be), Your grateful friend,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

(See Directories for full name.)

The man who first nominated Grant would be delighted with such a letter as this, and, laying our hand upon our heart, we fervently declare that it is no more than his due.

In Chatham street, some years ago, dwelt a colony of pawnbrokers in a single block. The first sign of the first shop read thus:—This is the Original Jabobs." The second sign announced "*This* is the Original Jacobs." The third firmly asserted "This *is* the Original Jacobs." The fourth was peremptory in maintaining "This is the *Original* Jacobs," and the fifth insisted that "This is the Original *Jacobs.*" Then came the sixth, which in enormous letters called the world to witness that "This is the ORIGINAL Original Jacobs," and would take no denial. The man that first nominated Grant recalls to us the touching rivalries of these enterprising merchants, and we wish him equal success in business. We can only hope that when he succeeds in button-holding the President elect, and narrates his claim to official recognition, he will meet with a better reception than did the man who first nominated Lincoln. "Mr. Lincoln," said that unfortunate individual, "my dear friend, one moment in private!" Then drawing the President aside, he whispered in his ear these startling words:—"Sir, I was the first man to nominate you for the Presidency!" "Did you?" exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, starting back with indignation. "Well, sir, see what a mess you have got me into."

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Gold Loan, Due December 15,
BOUGHT B
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
12 14 3.* No 35 South THIRD St.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfmf

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottel French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 906 N. NINTH Street and No. 704 RACE Street. 7 22 3p

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,

At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,

No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

11 30 2tl rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS

At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!

LOUIS GERBER,

No. 825 Arch Street,

(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side)

AND 234 ARCH STREET,

HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 18trp

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,

No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,

Where may be found a large assortment of

FINE FURS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 2 fmw 12 31

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street:—Gents—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., once a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 300 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by

ARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Important from the Great Fire

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE
VICTORIOUS!

SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,
SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.
BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

EVANS & WATSON—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known fire-de-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in execellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,

12 11 18t3 ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 11 f

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE,	CLARET,
CATAWBA,	PORT,
SHERRY,	MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA	CHAMPAGNE,

AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,

Diamonds,

Jewelry,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18 f

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
5 15] FREE GALLERY.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
5 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a destructive fire occurred at the extensive hardware store of Hassinger & Brittain, situated at No. 504 Commerce street, involving the total demolition of the building, with its contents, and considerable injury to surrounding property. The building destroyed was a four-story brick structure, and was owned by Mr. Hassinger, who is insured in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company. It was occupied on the first floor as a store and sample room, the second story was stocked with bells, locks, etc., and the third floor was stocked with hardware generally. Hassinger & Brittain have saved nothing, but were insured to the amount of $33,000. The insurance is as follows:—In the Fame, $5000; Fire Assurance, $5000; Mutual, $5000; Spring Garden, $6000; Citizens', $5000; Excelsior, $4000; and Enterprise, $3000. This firm estimated their loss at about $45,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be the work of thieves who were trying to get into the adjoining building, as a ladder was found in the back yard that did not belong to the premises.

—The thirty-third anniversary of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia was held last evening, in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. George H. Stuart, Esq., was to have presided, but was prevented by sickness. The services were commenced by singing an appropriate anthem, after which the Scriptures were read and prayer offered. The reading of the annual report then took place, from which it appeared that during the year ending December 12, 1868, the General Agent, Mr. E. H. Toland, and the Missionaries, Messrs. A. J. Rowland and W. H. Walter; made 5400 visits to the needy, poor, and sick; 3400 families and persons were relieved, 850 orders (334½ tons) for coal were given; 1262 orders for groceries; 261 pairs of shoes; 1060 articles of clothing; 48 pounds of coffee; 200 pounds of meal; 4 stoves; 2 beds and 12 bed quilts; 146 families supplied with medicines; 40 persons with dinners, and 84 persons with soup tickets; 86 children placed in good homes, and 40 adults furnished with employment; 12 persons sent to Almshouse; 8 persons sent to hospital, and 2 girls to Magdalen Asylum. 120 persons applying for relief were not found, and 146 proved unworthy of assistance; 40 persons (including three families of 15 persons who were sent to Western Pennsylvania, and 2 persons to Europe) were furnished with transportation from the city, 25,000 pages of tracts were distributed; 380 religious papers; 800 Testaments; 25 Bibles; 16 temperance meetings were held, and 51 persons induced to sign the pledge. The Treasurer had a balance in his hands, December 16, 1867, of $1765·72. He has received since $7492·49, making to December 15, 1868, $9258·21. He has paid out $7539·36, leaving a balance, December 15, 1868, of $1621·35. By the bequest of the late John Wright, Esq., the Society has been enabled to secure, by purchase, on very easy and liberal terms, the valuable property No. 533 Arch street.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the cellar of a tavern No. 505 Locust street, occupied by Sheridan Crewster.

—A slight fire occurred yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, at Carpenter's ice house, on York avenue, near Willow street.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135½.

—Deacon Andrews was consigned to prison on Saturday night.

—Senator Morton will introduce his finance bill on Wednesday next.

—$321,000 in specie were shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

—Colonel Wynkoop, the agent of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, has resigned.

—Ten frame houses were destroyed by fire in Savannah yesterday. Loss $10 000.

—Ninety thousand eight hundred dollars in treasure arrived from California yesterday.

—The well-worn rumor that Secretary McCulloch will resign is again rife in Washington.

—Jacob Hebser, of No. 5 Morris street, New York, committed suicide on Saturday by shooting.

—Three men were drowned in the harbor of Norfolk yesterday by the upsetting of a yawl-boat.

—Elizabeth Fisher, a widow, has been arrested at Allentown, on the charge of murdering her child.

—Isabella B. Farrar, of Laconia, N. H., has been placed under $500 bail on the charge of attempting to poison her husband.

—A man named Tully shot his wife at Worcester, on Saturday, and then committed suicide. The wife will probably recover.

—The Virginia stay law will not be extended, but an order will soon be issued suspending sales of property until May 1, 1869

—A number of Indian chiefs are about to bring suit against a number of Indian agents and superintendents for false imprisonment.

—W. H. Marsnall, charged with the murder of his mother and brother, in Platte county, Missouri, was arrested at Barry, Missouri, last week.

—The coast surveying schooner W. L. Marcy has made careful but unsuccessful search for the new shoal recently reported off the Farralone Islands.

—The steamship Crescent, of the New Orleans and Galveston line, was burned at her wharf in the harbor of the former city on Saturday. Loss $200,000.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, on Saturday, George W. Cook was sentenced to ten years in the Albany Penitentiary, for robbing the mails.

—The proper district steamboat inspector is to make rigid investigation of the recent terrible disaster on the Ohio river, by direction of Secretary McCulloch.

—The case of the United States against Fullerton, Depew, Belknap, and others has been postponed until Saturday next, at which time will be heard arguments on a motion to quash indictments against defendants.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The *Diario* says Count Balmaseda has already caused to the insurrectionists the loss of 570 men, killed and wounded, and his march from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas will add to the number.

The *Diario* also publishes an intercepted letter from the General of the insurrectionists to General Cespedes, in which the Marquis of Santa Luisa is reported to have been severely wounded. Prominent Liberals and Cubans in Spain have sent telegrams to influential citizens of Havana, stating that General Dulce goes to Cuba fully authorized to modify the duties and to govern the island on a liberal basis. The granting of a definite constitution is reserved for the decision of the Cortes, but the new Captain-General is authorized to issue a general amnesty to all the insurgents upon their laying down their arms.

The steamship Bavaria arrived to-day from New Orleans. The Prussian war steamer Victoria and the French war steamer Surcouf have also arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, December 5, arrived to-day with $90,800 in treasure. The State of Panama is tranquil. President Correoso has issued a general amnesty to all the leaders of the last revolution. The small-pox had appeared at Panama. Monsieur Felix Belly had arrived from France, *en route* to Central America, on business connected with the interoceanic canal across Nicaragua.

Advices from Bogota to November 17 report that fears of civil war are increasing. Recruiting is going on with vigor and trade was paralyzed. President Gutierrez had four thousand men under arms. The Liberal party was divided, some supporting Gutierrez and some Mosquera. Commissioners had left Bogota for Panama to obtain an advance of $100,000 from the railroad company to strengthen the Colombian Government. Steamers had arrived at Panama from Valparaiso and Callao, with advices to November 29. Great excitement prevailed in Chili over the impeachment of the Supreme Court Judges by Congress. The people have espoused the case of the court against the Government, and the situation was becoming critical. Slight shocks of earthquake are still felt in Arequipi.

LONDON, Dec. 12—Midnight.—Despatches have just been received from Madrid, of this day's date. The official *Gazette* of that city has the following:—"Nothing further from Cadiz, owing to disarrangement of the telegraph wires. The Government is anxious for the insurgents to yield to reason and patriotism, and not force the national troops, which have so many advantages, to fire upon their countrymen. The Government commanders are certain of the prompt suppression of the revolt. The Captain-General of the Department of Valencia reports to the Government an imminent rising of the Carlists in Arragon."

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The Government has decided on postponing the attack on the party in revolt in Cadiz, hoping the insurgents will accept the terms offered them and surrender. General Roda, who is at the head of the Government troops, has declared the port of Cadiz blockaded, and the foreign representatives have been notified accordingly. News has been received that the Carlist party in the town is preparing for a revolt. Fears are entertained of a rising in Barcelona to-night by the Republicans. The greatest precautions are adopted to guard against the contingency in both places.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A Madrid despatch shows that affairs in Spain are rapidly approaching a crisis. Admiral Topete has been despatched to Cadiz to negotiate with the insurgents, but, according to the latest reports, he has met with no success. An interview was held there between the leading rebels and the representatives of the Provisional Ministry, at which Admiral Topete was present. The rebels demanded a share in the Government, which was refused by Topete, who told them that, having so long submitted to a worse government, they must momentarily obey the present one. The proclamation of the Government, declaring the port of Cadiz under blockade, has been promulgated. A fleet consisting of two ironclads, and transports with three thousand troops, will sail on December 15 for Cuba.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The following Ministers and Officers of State have been appointed:—Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sergeant Gulford; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Dufferin; Attorney-General for Ireland, Edward Sullivan, M. P. for Mallow; Solicitor-General for Ireland, Charles Robert Barry, M. P. for Dungarvon; Under Secretary of War, Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook; Treasury Lord to improvise military expenditures, Mr. Vivian.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A despatch from Copenhagen states that the King of Denmark and the Prince of Wales have written a joint note to King George of Greece, urging him to concede the demands of Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 12—Midnight.—George Francis Train has been set at liberty, the plaintiffs in the case against him having withdrawn the suits. Train has issued writs against the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, and against the Ebbervale Steel Company for $20,000. Train will sail in the Australasian from Queenstown to-morrow for New York.

CORK, Dec. 13.—G. F. Train, on the evening previous to his departure from Queenstown on the steamship Australasian, addressed a large and enthusiastic public meeting in this city.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The *Official Correspondence*, of this city, in an editorial to-day, says that the Greek Government still withstands the representations made by the Great Powers of Europe in the matter of the ultimatum of the Sublime Porte, and that the Turkish Ambassador at Athens is consequently preparing to depart.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Hopes are entertained in Paris that a collision between Turkey and Greece may be avoided. The Turkish Government, however, is making every preparation for hostilities, and Turkish troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of Thessaly. Despatches from Athens assert that the Greek Government will yield nothing.

THE INDIANS.

Council of the Six Nations.

The Buffalo *Advertiser* of Wednesday says that the "delegations from the several tribes comprising the Six Nations of Indians met in council at the Council House on the Cattaraugus Reservation, on Wednesday of this week, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the General Government in relation to the lands in Kansas ceded to them in 1838. Special Commissioner Walter R. Irwin attended the council on the part of the Government. The business of the council was satisfactorily concluded last evening, the treaty signed, and the council dissolved. By the terms of the treaty the title of the Indians to the lands in Kasnas is extinguished, the Government agreeing, in consideration, to pay the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars for each and every person entitled to participate in the beneficial provisions of the treaty of January 15, 1838 (about four thousand in number), the sum to be invested in United States bonds, to be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the members of the several tribes. The council was numerously attended, the proceedings harmonious and interesting, and the business was concluded with the utmost despatch."

TEXAS.

Counselling Mutual Forbearance.

The Houston *Telegraph* administers some most wholesome advice to the people of Texas. It tells them there is no hope for the repeal of the Reconstruction laws:—"The nation put their seal of approbation upon them in the late election. Mr. Seymour would have executed them had he been elected, as he declared in his stump speeches in the North before the election. There is no hope of our being restored to the Union by any other plan than that provided by the Reconstruction acts of Congress." The *Telegraph* then proceeds to say:—"Our duty is plain. Let us indicate in every possible way that we will accept such a Constitution. Let the press proclaim it constantly. Let the people express it by every means in their reach, and if when the Constitution is made and we find it such as we cannot accept without dishonor, let us do it by all means, and let every one that can vote go to the polls and vote for it."

Theft of a Grave.

In the forenoon of Sunday, a colored man had gone to the old cemetery at Macon, Ga., and dug a grave for his child, which had died the night before, and after digging it he went home for the corpse; but on his return to the grave he had prepared, he was surprised to find it filled up, and a grave-shaped mound over the spot where he intended to bury his child. Believing that some heartless person or mischievous boys had filled the grave in his absence to annoy him, he immediately set about throwing out the dirt and preparing it a second time. When he got as low as the boards which are usually used to cover the coffin, and had removed one of them, he found to his horror and astonishment that it contained a new coffin, and that the grave of his child had actually been stolen in his absence. The coffin contained the body of a colored child, which had apparently died the night before. He removed the strange corpse to the corner of a fence near by, and buried his own child in the grave prepared and recovered from some wretch who was too lazy to dig a grave for his dead baby, when he could steal one conveniently.

Opium Eating in Maine.

A Lewiston (Maine) correspondent writes as follows:—

"Very few are aware how many habitual consumers of opium, in some of its forms, there would be found, upon careful examination, in our State. It is estimated by one of our apothecaries that at least fifty habitual opium eaters purchase their supplies of the druggists in this city and in Auburn. They do not all live at this point, but naturally come here to trade. Some of them make quite large purchases of that opiate which is thought to have inspired the wonderful tales of the Arabian Nights. But for its great cost, it is probable that it would be much more extensively used than now. As it is, not a few country grocers find it necessary to keep a constant supply for regular customers. Of those at present addicted to the opium habit in our State, without doubt the largest part formed the habit by first using opium as a medical prescription against pain."

A Trace of Old Superstitions.

Another old superstition has been revived in England, and the story was told at a recent inquest in Devonshire. A child had been scalded, and was taken for cure to a women who had a charm for scalds. The woman said to herself as the charm:—"There was two angels come from the north; one of them bring fire, the other frost; in frost, out fire." This she said three times, and the idea was that the frost angel was to come and undo what the fire angel had done. Now this (says the London *News*) would be very pretty if read of in a legend, but in actual fact it comes to manslaughter. Treated scientifically this child might have lived; treated only by this charm it died. It seems strange to come upon the traces of such superstitions in these days, but it will probably require another generation to eradicate them

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....7:16 MOON SETS....5:20
SUN SETS....4:33 HIGH WATER....2:31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
Belgian	London	New York	Nov. 28
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 3
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec 4
Europa	Brest	New York	Dec. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Dec. 17
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 17
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Dec. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Miller, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Monroe, Gibraltar, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Potosi, Coalfleet, Gibraltar for orders, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig M. Louise Miller, Leighton, Sagua, I. Hough & Morris.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Havana, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Sch H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sch Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Ann Rambo, Moore, from Richmond, Va., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Rising Sun, Eskridge, from Richmond, Va., with mdse. to captain.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, 11 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Surprise, Beers, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, from Jacksonville, with lumber.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

The City Ice Boat left her wharf at 11 A. M. yesterday, and proceeded down as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill; took in tow the ship Humboldt, and towed her to Point Breeze; found the river full of floating ice. The Schuylkill is fast as far as Point Breeze. Will coal and take tow to-day. The boat is under command of Capt. F. Mason.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 11—6 P. M.—Brig John Given, from Turk's Island for New York, put into the Breakwater night of 9th inst., leaking, and will proceed to Philadelphia.

Barque Linda, from Philadelphia for Sagua, went to sea 9th inst.

The barque Jenny Ellingwood, from Philadelphia for Havre; schrs Margie, do. for Portland; Wm B. Thomas, from Charleston for Philadelphia; Leggett, from New York for Wilmington, Del; and steamship Florida, from Savannah for New York, remain at the Breakwater. Wind NE. Snowing.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 12th inst. On her outward passage, when about 18 miles southward of Lookout, encountered a very severe SE. gale, and was compelled to heave to, and remained in that condition 33 hours; during the gale in the night was obliged to haul the ship off to prevent a collision with a sailing vessel.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence for Richmond, remained ashore at Point of Shoals, 10th inst., owing to the excessive low tides.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 11th instant.

Brig George T. Ward, Willoughby, before reported stranded on the coast of Jutland, sailed from Travemunde 9th ult., for Philadelphia. She registers 393 tons, was built at Mystic in 1855, and hails from Philadelphia.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr West Wind, Corson, hence, at Norwich 10th instant.

Schrs D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, and Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schrs Lucy K. Cogswell, Sweet, and Sarah G Smith hence, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.—the former for Salem.

Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at New Bedford 11th inst.

Schr Active, Matthews, hence, at Newburyport 10th instant.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst., for New York.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 5th inst.

Schrs Henry May, Rackett, and Glenwood, Lawrence, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET,

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868

1 1j

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair for the sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will open THIS EVENING, IN THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street. Continuing two weeks.

An opportunity will be afforded to select Gifts for suitable Holiday Presents. Come and bring your friends with you. Season tickets, 25 cents. Daily admission, 10 cents.

The Cars of the Second and Third Streets and the Union Passenger Railway Companies run in close proximity to the Church. [12 12 6t*

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.
CORRY, Pa., December 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND No. 3.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2 1869, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 EXCHANGE Place, New York. Transfer Books closed December 25; reopen January 4.

12 12 8mw3t* T. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

CHARLES J. LUKENS, ESQ., Associate editor of the "Architectural Review," will read a paper on "Heraldry, as Adapted to the United States," before the members of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, at their rooms, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES SHRIGLEY, 11* Librarian.

JOHN B. GOUGH Will deliver his new Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, December 14.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on Monday evening. 12 10 4t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.

12 7 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 12 3 11t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

Coupons due on the 15th instant, on the gold loan of this company, will be paid in coin at their office on and after that date

Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to present them and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 12 8 1w Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1868.

NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants numbering from 4 to 5500 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 11 6t City Treasurer

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS', 11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

FANCY GOODS.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF PAPIER MACHE and CANTON TEA POYS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD, NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26 m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

A HOLIDAY NUMBER CONTAINING

I. The opening chapters of the BRILLIANT and ORIGINAL AMERICAN NOVEL Written expressly for this Magazine, entitled

BEYOND THE BREAKERS.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

With a full-page Illustration

II. POEMS FOR A GOLDEN WEDDING. 1. FIRST GREETING. By R. H. Stoddard. 2. SECOND GREETING. By Geo. H. Boker. 3. SONG. By Bayard Taylor.
III. CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.
IV. THE BLUE CABINET: A CHRISTMAS STORY. By Lucy Hamilton Hooper.
V. THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.
VI. THE SECRET AGENT (OF NAPOLEON III).
VII. JUSTICE FOR BLUE BEARD.
VIII. CROSS AND CROWN: A POEM. By Edgar Fawcett.
IX. PEARL OF GREAT PRICE. By Rebecca Harding Davis.
X. THE PARISIAN NEW YEAR'S. By George M. Towle.
XI. NOR DEAD NOR LIVING. A LOVE STORY. By Jane G. Austin.
XII. WILL SPAIN BE A REPUBLIC? By Karl Blind.
XIII. GOLDEN DREAMS. A CHRISTMAS STORY.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

The Third Volume and Second Year of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE of Literature, Science, and Education commences with the Number for January, 1869; and it is the intention of the Publishers that the Magazine shall not only maintain the HIGH LITERARY REPUTATION which it has acquired during the first year of its publication, but that it shall be still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.

Each Number will contain a large proportion of LIGHT READING, together with articles of a more thoughtful class.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE, and secure the opening chapters of the new and entertaining Serial Novel.

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THE American Sunday-School Union has an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of **Interesting and Beautiful Books** of MORAL and RELIGIOUS character, for CHILDREN and YOUTH, suitable for **Christmas and New Year Presents.**

Also for sale,

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HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

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Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at

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Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,

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He has now received all the choicest ENGLISH AND FRENCH ILLUSTRATED WORKS

For the Present Holiday Season, besides a complete assortment of

English and French Juveniles,

To which the attention of those in search of choice and elegant Christmas Gifts is invited. 12 11 6t

ASHMEAD'S BOOK STORE, No. 724 CHESNUT STREET. NOW READY. A NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES;" A POEM. ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

This popular Poem has been illuminated by Miss Jean Lee, so well and favorably known as the illuminator of "The Beatitudes," published by L. Prang & Co. The work is produced in the best style of the lithographic art, the copies being fully equal in drawing and color to the original. The whole forms a small quarto, and is bound in elegant crape cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and in Turkey morocco extra. Price in cloth, $5; Turkey morocco extra, $10. Only a small edition published.

ALSO, ALL THE NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS, STANDARD WORKS IN FINE BINDINGS, JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS, CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, ETC. ETC. ETC. For sale by DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, 12 11 fmwst No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.

Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.

Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume. 10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

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Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

SOIREE DRAMATIQUE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

The Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

A limited number of secured seats can be had by personal application to

C. W. A. TRUMPLER, Music Publisher, 12 12 3t No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL

respectfully announces one

GRAND CONCERT AND GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY EVENING AND AFTERNOON, Dec. 19, 1868,

assisted by the following favorite artists:—

Miss RARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanyist.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.

Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

Sale of seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock.

CONCERT—Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE—Doors open at 1:30; commence at 2:30 P. M. T. R. TURNBULL, 12 12 7t Business Manager.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF THE EQUESTRIAN SEASON, LAST WEEK OF THIS GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE. CHANGE OF BILL

JAMES ROBINSON IN TWO ACTS. MASTER CLARENCE AND HIS PONY. LA PETITE ELIZE, THE CHILD WONDER. JAMES MADIGAN'S DOUBLE SOMERSAULT. MAD. TOURNAIRE. JAMES WARD, JAMES MAGUIRE, CHARLES MADIGAN, LEVANTINE BROTHERS AND THE ENTIRE TROUPE IN A MAMMOTH BILL. WEDNESDAY AND SATUDAY AFTERNOONS, CIRCUS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7. LAST FIVE NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF WOLVES AT BAY. By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1868.

"After a Fair Trial!"

In Andrew Johnson's recent message it is asserted that "after a fair trial they (the Reconstruction acts) have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results," wherefore his Excellency, embracing the last opportunity, again advises that they be expunged from the statute-book. This recommendation is certainly a logical one, and would be deserving of the earnest consideration of Congress were it not for two stubborn facts which Mr. Johnson wilfully and characteristically ignores. In the first place, the Reconstruction policy of Congress has not, thanks to Andrew Johnson, had a fair trial; and in the second place, despite all the hindrances which have been thrown in its way by Andrew Johnson and his sympathizers, Reconstruction has not proved a failure, fraught with pernicious results alone.

Wherever and whenever it has been possible, the President has, from the outset, studiously labored to defeat the Congressional policy. As soon as he discovered that the illustrious soldiers assigned to the command of the five military divisions created by the Reconstruction acts were intent upon discharging the duties imposed them in a manner consistent with the letter and spirit of these acts, he commenced their removal; and only failed to replace them by subservient tools of "my policy" because the army did not contain enough material of that sort to meet all the demands. By characterizing the policy of Congress as unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, he encouraged the unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion to array themselves systematically against the Reconstruction acts, to proscribe all the loyal whites, and to persecute to the death all the loyal blacks in the Southern States. In Georgia and Louisiana this treasonable conspiracy between the President and the Rebel leaders has resulted in the most disastrous manner. In the former State, men who were legally elected to seats in the Legislature were ousted by the dozen, for the simple reason that there was a "visible admixture" of negro blood in their veins. The horrible slaughter at Camilla was a legitimate result of this action; and throughout the South outrages of a similar, but less extended character, have been perpetrated with the most unblushing effrontery, in defiance of Congress and all the power of the Government, which was not, through Presidential agency, arrayed on the side of the Rebel element of the population. At the election of November 3, the result of this course was manifested by a majority of 45,688 for Seymour, although at an election held but a few months previously the Republican candidate for Governor had a majority of 7047—a change which could only be brought about by a reign of absolute terror.

In Louisiana, also, a system of proscription and persecution was inaugurated under Presidential auspices which resulted in swamping the Republican majority of 23,287 of last spring, in a majority of 13,447 for Seymour and Blair, excluding the entire vote of twelve parishes where the reign of terror was so paramount and the manner of voting so irregular that the State canvassers threw it out in a lump.

So much for the "fair trial" which Reconstruction upon the Congressional basis has received. But despite all the agencies of terrer, despite all the appliances of torture, despite innumerable wholesale butcheries and cowardly assassinations, despite proscription and persecution, the great work has completely triumphed in several of the lately rebellious States, North and South Carolina, especially, being fully restored to their former relations with the Union, and the mass of their people, of all colors and political creeds, are quiescent in the happy result.

To the passage from Mr. Johnson's message which we have quoted are to be applied, more than to any other, the words of Senator Conness, characterizing it as "a disrespectful and offensive document." It will, as a matter of course, have no weight whatever with Congress, except, perhaps, to inspire that body with redoubled vigilance throughout the short period during which the peace and prosperity of the nation will be hindered and embarrassed by Mr. Johnson's Presidential antics.

The Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The prompt action of the House of Representatives in passing a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department cannot be too highly commended. This reform has been agitated for some years, but the hostility of those interested in perpetuating the present system has hitherto prevented its adoption. The unanimous testimony of the leading military officers engaged in frontier service, endorsed as it has been in the most emphatic terms by General Grant, can scarcely fail to secure the concurrence of the Senate in the action of the House, and henceforth we may expect that short work will be made of troubles with the Indians. The agents who are appointed from civil life, and responsible only to civil authorities, have in many cases shamefully neglected their duties and cheated the Indians under their charge. At numerous councils the aborigines have complained of the frauds practised by the men who should have been their protectors, and some of the most destructive frontier wars are directly attributable to knavery of this description. The character of the Government has been belittled in the eyes of the savages by the contemptible action of its agents. Their predominant motive being greed, they have not scrupled to display injustice on the one hand and cowardice on the other. While they have plundered the Indians, they have sought to conciliate them by shielding their murderous associates from deserved punishment, and by interposing obstacles to the success of the aggressive expeditions organized by the War Department. It is very desirable that in peaceful times and peaceful places the military power should be subordinate to civil authority, but the application of this rule to the frontier is manifestly absurd, and there can neither be enduring peace nor effective war while the power of provoking hostilities and of preventing active operations is lodged in the hands of civil agents appointed from the ranks of the plundering politicians of the country. General Sheridan's success in his recent campaign is largely due to the fact that, under a temporary arrangement, he was endowed with authority to consummate his plans without civil interference; and if he is permitted to finish up the task he has commenced, permanent peace and the rapid progress of settlement on the old Indian hunting grounds may be confidently anticipated. The policy he is enforcing with reference to the hostile Indians was devised by General Sherman, and it is succinctly stated in the report of the Secretary of War to be "peace within the reservations and war without," and as soon as the savages practically realize that the Government is in earnest they will peacefully submit to their inevitable destiny.

The reduction in the tax on distilled spirits will apparently secure increased revenues from this source. The receipts of July, August, and September, 1868, amounted to $8,465,443, or at the rate of more than $33,000,000 annually, while the receipts during the same period in 1867, when the high tax was imposed, were only $5,293,920, or at the rate of less than $21,000,000 per annum. The new system is not yet fully in operation, and its results cannot be ascertained until it has been completely tested. A significant indication of the extent of the production of spirits in this country is furnished by the statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the number of distilleries registered and reported is 1990, and although of these only 204 are in operation, their aggregate daily producing capacity is 227 758 gallons.

The dangers attendant upon the transportation of petroleum are so frequently illustrated, that the propriety of Congressional action upon this subject, for the protection of passengers, can scarcely be seriously questioned. It is especially desirable that steamboats and ships carrying petroleum as freight should be prohibited from carrying passengers, unless a notice warning all who wish to engage passage is conspicuously placed upon every vessel on which this danger is to be encountered. Discoveries have been made which materially lessen the risks involved in the transportation of petroleum, but well-known safeguards are not unfrequently neglected, and efforts should at once be made to protect travellers from this insidious peril.

"The White Banner" is the rather high-flying title of a new semi-monthly "literary journal of progressive philosophy," the publication of which has just been commenced in this city. This sheet professes to be intended as the organ of the "Friends, Spiritualists, Liberalists, and Christians without reference to creed, caste, or color," but we find on examining it that Spiritualism is administered in such heavy doses that all else, especially Christianity, is crowded out. The first page is devoted to certain quaint specimens of doggerel poetry and ham-strung prose, entitled "Harmonia." A Harmonious article on Spirituality takes a very cheerful view of the new irreligion, declaring that "the modern development of spiritpower is rapidly pulverizing the creeds and fossilized errors of the ages. Its humanizing hand, like a magic wand, waves aside the veil which has been cast over all people, and sternly exposes the fallacies of *all* dogmas, irrespective of age, name, color, or creed." In the hope of annihilating all "the creeds and fossilized errors of the ages," by this spiritualistic process of pulverization, these errors are kindly tolerated as "the highest conception of their mentality," if any but a disembodied spirit can divine what that means. The prevailing notion that the ranting harangues of the so-called "mediums" are to be credited to a pent-up condition of things within is confirmed by the *White Banner*, which further says:—"Mediums and all needing soul sympathy shall find in the *White Banner* a *media* through which to express the long pent-up thought, and thereby gain relief and spiritual strength." Among the promised attractions in subsequent numbers of the *White Banner* will be a local serial romance of "fact, spiritual phenomena, and mystery," in which the public may expect to be treated to something of a very startling character. Still, we imagine that it will take a few centuries, at the shortest, for the *White Banner* and its colaborers utterly to "pulverize" all the creeds and fossilized errors of the ages.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.)

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or rough en the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYCARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. It daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 3] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED from negotiating for a due-bill of Messrs. RUNTING BROS., in favor of ROBERT ROBINSON, for ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, on demand, stolen from their office, No. 507 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 14, 1868. 1t*

J. A. YOST'S HOBBY-HORSE
And Children's Carriage Bazaar,
THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE
NO. 131 NORTH NINTH STREET.
Where will be found a large assortment of HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOYS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 12 12

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 12 14 6t

Lord Chesterfield—His Clothes.

Lord Chesterfield was a gay old fellow,
A gay old fellow was he,
He died on the twenty-fourth of March,
In seventeen seventy-three.
A splendidly gotten-up sort of a man,
From his hat to the tips of his toes;
But what he was chiefly famous for
Was the elegant style of his clothes.

In Chesterfield's day they had to pay
For a coat to put on one's back
Five times as much as you do to-day,
For the finest *Chesterfield Sack*.
And, if you inquire the reason why
They had to pay so much more,
We answer, they then had no such thing
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24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazourka), A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera song).
26. Chi Sdegno (Bolero Cumare (Opera Bouffe), Fantasie.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation), J. H. Slack.
28. Marche des Tambours, (Militaire), Sidney Smith.
29. Les Varietes Perisiennes, (New Quadrille).
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31. Come Back to Erin (Song) Claribel.
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazourka), C. Telley.
33. Maggie's Secret (My Heart is over the Sea), (Song)
34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa) Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr
37. The Naiads (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrille), Weingarten.
40. Lucretia Borgia (Si Brindisi) (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana), (Song).
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song).
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

BETHANY MISSION CONCERTS.—The little Amateurs' Drawing-room on Seventeeth street was crowded last Thursday evening by a large and fashionable audience to hear the second concert of a series gotten up by Mr. Charles E. Morris, a young lawyer of this city, for the benefit of the Bethany Mission Sabbath School. The programme was a most judiciously selected mingling of the grave and gay. The gentlemen who performed the opening and closing choruses acquitted themselves finely, the *ensemble* being perfect, and the delicate rendering of the variations of light and shade leaving nothing to be desired. Miss Briggs, of Harrisburg, delighted the audience with her spirited rendering of Arditi's "L'Estasi Waltz," and her "Farewell" (Graham's) procured for her a well-merited encore. Mrs. J. H. Goodman, as well in her duet with Mr. J. C. Sims as in her solos ("Caro home," "Rigoletto," and "Ah! que j'aime les Militaires") sustained her reputation as a thorough artist. The encore to the latter piece was responded to with the celebrated "Laughing Song." The duet by the Messrs. Sims was finely sung and heartily encored. The piano solos by Mr. Zebley and Miss Webb were deliciously rendered, Miss Webb being obliged to reappear. Perhaps the greatest share of applause fell to Mr. Schauffler, of New York, director of these concerts, who proved himself inimitable in comic songs. His original medley was so thoroughly appreciated as to bring him out again, and his "Affecting Ballad of the Oysterman" earned for him a double encore. His hand-organ imitation cannot be described; it must be heard. We are glad to state that these concerts are a perfect success, and will realize for the Bethany Mission School about one thousand dollars. The third and last takes place on Thursday, January 14, 1869, at which Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, the eminent pianist, has kindly consented to assist.

AT THE WALNUT Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's drama of *Nell Gwynne* will be performed with Miss D. P. Bowers as "Nell Gwynne" and Mr. J. C. McCollom as "the Duke of Richmond." During the holidays a new drama by Henry Lester, entitled *The Orang Girl*, will be produced, with new scenery, appointments, and effects.

AT THE ARCH the last five nights of Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama of *Wolves at Bay* are announced. On Saturday night *The Stranger* and *The Honeymoon* will be performed. On next Monday evening Daly's sensation drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the last performances of the circus troupe will be given during the present week. This evening there will be an entirely new programme. James Robinson, the great bare-back rider, will appear in two acts; Master Clarence Robinson, La Petite Elise, James Madigan, Madame Tournaire, James Ward, James Maguire, the Levantine Brothers, and many others will appear.

AT THE AMERICAN an engagement has been effected with Mad'lle Leuzah, the female gymnast, who will perform on the flying trapeze.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Gregory Family will appear for the last time during the present week. An engagement has been effected with the popular Pyne and Galton comic English Opera Troupe.

TO-MORROW EVENING a select amateur performance will be given at the private theatre, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, when the comedy of *Everybody's Friend* will be produced. This magnificent miniature theatre is well worth a visit, as it is undoubtedly the handsomest place of amusement in Philadelphia. The entertainment will be first-class. The number of secured seats is limited, and can only be had by personal application to C. W. A. Trumpler, music publisher, No. 926 Chesnut street.

OLE BULL will give a grand concert and matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday next. He will be assisted by Miss Benton, soprano; Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, baritone; and Mr. Egbert Lansing, pianist. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning at Gould's piano warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give her grand concert in aid of the Lincoln Institute for Soldiers' Orphans on Friday evening, at the Academy of Music. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mad'lle Alida Topp, Herr Kopta, and the other members of Mr. Strakosch's troupe, and by the "Amphion" band of this city.

The operatic concert announced for Wednesday evening will not take place, and the entertainment for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute will be the only one in which Miss Kellogg will appear during the present week.

THE ANNUAL BAL MASQUE of the Young Maennerchor will come off at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, January 7, 1869.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time we have

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MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TABLE TALK WITH A VICTIM OF INDIGESTION.—Reader, we will suppose you are a martyr to dyspepsia. If you are *not* so much the better for you. If you *are*, perhaps you may profit by this paragraph. You have just finished your dinner, we will say, and feel as if you had swallowed *lead* instead of wholesome food. You have a sensation of tightness round the upper part of the diaphragm, as if some snake of the constrictor tribe held you in its embrace, and had *knotted its coils over the pit of your stomach*. You feel supremely miserable; and such is the penalty which your complaint exacts after *every meal*. What do you desire? Ease, of course. An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all enjoyment during the day, and disturbs your rest at night. Take, then, this piece of information: *You suffer needlessly.* HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will as certainly cure all your agonizing symptoms as the day on which you read this article will be succeeded by another. Perhaps you are incredulous; but if you have read the testimony of the eminent citizens, in every walk of life, who have tested the preparation, and submitted the results of their experience to the public through the press, you ought at least to have sufficient faith to make a trial of it in your own case. It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative, *the only medicine in the world entirely adapted to your complaint.* If you are in the habit of taking any alcoholic excitant as a palliative, abandon it, and try this WHOLESOME MEDICAEDT STIMULANT. If it does you no good, *say so*; but you will not do that, for it has never yet failed, in a single instance, to cure dyspepsia, biliousness, and their various concomitants.

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PUBLIC SALE.—Valuable Mill and Farm Property, 45½ acres, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, near Haddington.

See M. Thomas & Sons' Catalogue for Tuesday next, or apply to J. B. RHOADS, No. 413 Locust street.

D'HUYVETTER'S COLLECTION.—There is now on exhibition in the Eastern Galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts a valuable collection of original oil paintings by European artists of celebrity, which will be sold by B. Scott, Jr., on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next. The pictures are offered for sale by Mr. A. d'Huyvetter, who is well known as a collector of taste and experience, and every work is guaranteed as original. The following are some of the well-known artists represented in the exhibition:—Louis Van Kuyck, Portielje, H. Ten Kate, Theodore Gerard, David De Noter, I. J. M. Damschroder, E. Kamerer, J. H. B. Keokkoek, Lens, Henriette Romer, Dauriac, J. Ruyten, E. Verboeckhoven, Schmidt, Count A. De Bylandt, Boogaerd, C. Verlat, C. M. Webb, David Col, E. Bosch, F. Musin, H. Lot, L. Lampe, H. Sondermann, F. Krusemier, Herzog, W. Verchuur, Charles Leickert, Jacobs, V. Janssens, H. Savry, and others. The pictures will be on free exhibition until the evenings of sale.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Messrs. Mead & Robbins, late John C. Mead & Son, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut, have the largest stock of Silver-Plated Ware, embracing all the new styles of novelties, to be found in this country. The stock of goods to be found here is a credit to Philadelphia, and our citizens should show their appreciation of this enterprising firm by purchasing largely from their well-stocked cases and shelves, and at the same time enable them to make the most elegant, useful, and lasting Holiday Presents, which cannot be found in the purchase of many other kind of goods. We have only space to mention a few of the articles on sale. To learn the extent, beauty and variety of goods, a call and personal inspection is necessary.

Tea-sets, cake baskets, castors, ice pitchers, waiters, celery stands, fruit dishes, cake knives, fish knives, crumb scrapers, kettles, bouquet holders, ice bowls, goblets, napkin rings and cups, pearl, ivory, and rubber cutlery, in great variety, and supplied in quantities as required. The goods sold here are manufactured in their own establishment, and plated on hard metal silver, soldered. Nothing is sold by them but such ware as the public can rely upon being what they are represented to be.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Whatever is neat, pretty, or fashionable in the way of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods can always be found at either of the stores of the Woelpper Brothers. Visit the principal store, No. 27 N. Eighth street, and you encounter throngs of buyers. Visit the branch store, No. 245 N. Ninth street, and you are in a place equally as crowded. In both stores piles, rows, and boxes of fabrics meet your eyes. Do you want hose? Here it is to be had. Do you want neckties? Here they are in colors demure or brilliant. None leave the establishment of the Messrs. Woelpper dissatisfied. False representations need not be feared, nor any notion entertained that slow purchasers will be treated ungallantly. Go to either of the places, and singular indeed must be your taste if you do not find something to your fancy.

THE useful always most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

A TENDER-HEARTED RAILWAY ENGINEER says he never runs over a man if he can help it; it muses up the engin so!

CHARLES STOKES & Co.
never allow a garment to leave their
FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMER CLOTHING HOUSE
unless it is a perfect fit and entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.
The First Pantaloon Cutter in the Union is employed at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 937 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

A HUMOROUS APOTHECARY IN BOSTON exposes a cake of soap in his window, with the pertinent inscription,

"Cheaper than dirt."

Just so with the
Evening and Walking Coats,
Irish Freize Coats,
Pants and Vests,
At CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.
In price they are cheaper than ever.
Convince yourself.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—We call the particular attention of all that are about making presents to the sale at Messrs. Birch & Sons' Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, this evening at 7½ o'clock. They have a large assortment of fine goods now on exhibition that must be sold, comprising French Bronzes, Swiss Carved Woodwork, French Toys, fine Perfumery, Toy Houses, and many other goods suitable for holiday presents.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE IMPORTED CHEESE.

JUST IN STORE, A FRESH INVOICE OF
BRIE,
CAMEMBERT,
NEUFCHATEL,
ROQUEFORT,
AND OTHER FINE CHEESE.
ALSO,
SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES
By the gallon or quart.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 9 u 1 PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!
THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!!
ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.
To be had of nearly all Grocers in the City and Country. 12 5 17t 4p

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MARRIED.

ISZARD—HAYS.—December 1, by Rev. Robert J. Andrews, at the house of Mrs. Carson, No. 608 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM ISZARD of Clayton, N. J., to Miss MAGGIE J. HAYS, daughter of the late Colonel M. Hays, of Burlington, N. J.

SHUPTRINE—COOPER.—In Houston, December 2, 1868, by Rev. P. P. Richardson, D. D., Mr. LAWRENCE F. SHUPTRINE to Miss SUSIE COOPER, late of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HARRAR.—On the 13th instant, Mr. JOHN HARRAR, in the 40th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, also the Lafayette Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 837 Lombard (formerly Apple) street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

HULL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 11th instant, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late John Hull, Sr.
The relatives and friends and those of the family, also the members of the Broad Street M. E. Church are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Baltimore street north of Federal, and between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets), on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

JONES'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Our Stock is Large.
None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET Street,
11 18 mwslm Above Sixth.

ART SALES.

MR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S
(OF ANTWERP)
COLLECTION
OF
HIGHEST CLASS PAINTINGS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
IN THE
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
(EASTERN GALLERIES),
To be sold on the Evenings
OF
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 17 and 18,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
12 12 5t B. SCOTT Jr.

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.
WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.
A complete stock of well seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.
A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14 mwf 12 1

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS

ESHLEMAN
BROTHERS
WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF
Men's Furnishing Goods
AT
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
ON DECEMBER 15.
Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

THE GREAT SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.
THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.
WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.
PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.
PANTS AND VESTS, Hundreds of Varieties.
For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.
25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods
Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.
All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.
HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.
Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.
An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.
WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASSES.
A large and elegant variety.
GOLD SPECTACLES,
MAGIC LANTERNS,
A very large assortment
MICROSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
And a large variety of Useful and Ornamental articles for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
12 11 12rp No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.
One of the best assortments, including many new designs, just received, and for sale at low prices by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
12 4 fmwrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTED
BOOTS AND SHOES.
MEN'S LONG-LEG SPORTING BOOTS, $10·00.
MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, $8·00.
MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS, $6·00.
BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4·00.
Also a large stock of our own manufacture, at REDUCED PRICES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

"TEMPUS FUGIT."
TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILL KEEP OPEN
Until 9 o'clock P. M. during December,
AND WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR
HOLIDAY IMPORTATIONS
AT [9 28 mwf3mrp
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS. LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*
Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:
MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and warranted quality.
S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st.,
11 25 wfm15t5p Importers and Manufacturers.

LOOKING GLASSES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmw3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE
SOLID SILVER TEA SETS.
A LARGE VARIETY MADE TO OUR ORDER BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

GORHAM PLATE.
TEA SERVICES,
SALVERS,
URNS,
KETTLES,
TUREENS,
WINE STANDS,
SALAD CASTORS
And a Great Variety of Smaller Pieces, Suitable for
Bridal or Holiday Gifts.

Wishing to reduce our Stock as much as possible previous to REMOVAL TO NEW STORE, we shall offer inducements during December that will INSURE RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
11 21 mwslm4p PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.
FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Direct from Paris.
SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT [12 5 3wrp
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A. B. WARDEN,
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE [12 8 1mrp
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Are now opening a collection of
Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,
Greatly excelling in variety and excellence every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.
Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.
New Designs in Gold Jewelry.
PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.
Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.
VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN
REAL BRONZE.
SPECIAL DESIGNS IN
STERLING SILVER GOODS.
Best Qualities and Newest Styles in
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES
An unrivalled display of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,
Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.
Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in
Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18wsm 12 23

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
12 1 tirp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

PRESENTS
OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
SILVERWARE.
HENRY HARPER,
12 12 14t No. 520 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
JEWELLER,
12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 12 9 1m

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

The third volume of *Lippincott's Magazine* opens with a holiday number, full of stories and sketches interesting and readable at any time, but particularly so about the Christmas and New Year season. To begin with, we have the first instalment of the new serial novel, "Beyond the Breakers," with a full-page illustration by Mr. E. B. Bensell. Messrs. R. H. Stoddard, George H. Boker, and Bayard Taylor contribute "Poems for a Golden Wedding." T. C. de Leon discourses about "Christmas Pantomimes." Here is a description of "Boxing-Night" at Drury Lane:—

As it is the blest province of Fairy-land, let us put on our magic cap, set back some dozen ticks of the year-hand that will run so fast round the dial of our life-clocks, and, *presto!* we are in the pit of "Drury Lane" on Boxing-Night of '55. Lights are up, but the curtain is not; and yet the house is jammed—boxes, pit, and galleries—not perhaps with an audience so select as on other nights, but with one of solid respectability. Stately dowagers are slowly fanning themselves, and settling comfortably in their seats for a long session; grave old gents wipe their specs carefully before adjusting them to study the bill; little Miss, with flaxen plaits, has a sparkle in her eye and a bright spot in her cheek that forbode many a delighted nudge into the portly paunch of the well-fed "grocery-person" by her side; young Oxford men rove *blasés* round the stalls, trying to look at the audience, but furtively eying the curtain; while still younger Master J. Bull eats lollipops with a furious, but, alas! vain resolve to dissolve the lump in his throat from anxiety for the overture.

The prompter's bell! The curtain rises, and, the lollipop effort suspended, Master J. Bull may yet be reserved for the Chiltern Hundreds. As usual, a play precedes the pantomime—the dessert of the great feast of fun set forth on Boxing-Night. This time we have *Little Toddlekins*, given as only Charles Matthews can give it, and followed by his intensely funny *Trying It On*. The audience sits respectful and attentive—what audience would not to the King of Comedy?—but it is the attention that protests against being amused very much before the object of the evening appears. At last the comedies are over. Perhaps, not being as young as we were, for all our fairy cap, we give a little quiet sigh to ourselves that they didn't last longer.

If we do, it is drowned in the first notes of the overture, founded on that popular air, "The Rat-catcher's Daughter," with a chorus of cat-calls, pleasant chaff and whistles from "the gods;" for Boxing-Night allows many liberties, even in Old Drury. The overture ends, a hushed stillness falls upon the house, and the curtain rolls up on the pantomime. It is a clever effort of Mr. Blanchard, bearing the comprehensive title of *Hey-Diddle-Diddle; or, Harlequin King Nonsense and the Seven Ages of Man.*

The first age shows King Nonsense upon his throne, surrounded by Little Red Riding-Hood, Simple Simon, Mother Hubbard, Little Boy Blue—the whole Court of Nursery rhymes. The Spirit of Common Sense, petitioning the King for a little more sense in nursery literature, is interrupted by the sudden entrance of Routine and Red Tape—burlesques of official tardiness; the first with inkstand for cap and huge placards of salient abuses, and the latter made up like a giant bundle of his namesake. After some talk and more gesture, the influence of Common Sense banishes these unpleasant parties to Noodledom for life. This prelude affords many capital hits at local abuses, especially the Circumlocution Office.

The second age, the School-boy, shows beautiful scenery of the village of Prettywell, with the traditional pedagogue, Dr. Syntax, meting out grim tasks to the disgust of audience and terror of urchins, until, playing at cricket with the latter, a well-directed ball sends him, with true pantomimic justice, into the stream beyond.

With the third age—the Lover sighing like a furnace—the *mise-en-scène* improves in brilliance; and the fourth—the pard-like Soldier—introduces much pantomimic fun and trickery by a double tronpe, with two Harlequins, two Clowns, and two Columbines, aided by an admirable ballet corps. The other ages have each its appropriate scene, till, in the seventh, a change from the snowy winter of old age to the "realms of perpetual summer" gives a dazzling fairy transformation. The fairy becomes Columbine, and King Nonsense, Pantaloon, ready to grant all her desires; so in the midst of golden showers and red fire Virtue is—as ever—rewarded, and the curtain drops.

Throughout, the audience gives signs, by frequent laughter and loud applause, of its keen relish of the humor and delight at the brilliance of the scenic pageant. At the last transformation, all rise to their feet with one impulse, and a perfect storm of applause and bravos follows the fall of the curtain, continuing till it slowly rolls up again on hastily reposed fairies and tired actors. Mr. Blanchard shows much experience in the dramatic construction of the piece, though it be but a thread of plot on which to string some admirable hits at the humors of the time, and the management of the machinery could scarcely be improved. Through its aid the production of illusion is complete; and nothing on the other side of the Atlantic can compare with the London theatre in this regard, and in that of transformation tinsel. Fairies flit, Clowns fly, and Harlequins disappear as if by their own volition, with never a click to tell of springs and trap-doors. Tinsels, zinc, and gauze are so artistically handled that the solid masses of varied light—crossing and recrossing, yet retaining each its individual color—blend the whole into a scene of almost real enchantment.

But the pantomime is over. Master Bull's eyes have already begun to draw straws, and more than one chubby cheek rests quietly on the friendly shoulder near. The curtain rolls down again; Master Bull wakes, dizzy but still delighted; the gas is lowered, and we step out once more into the nipping, foggy air of Boxing-Night.

"The Blue Cabinet: a Christmas Story," is by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "The Old Year and the New," a poem, is by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke; "The Secret Agent" is an interesting sketch of one of Napoleon the Third's familiars, which may be true or not; "Justice for Blue-Beard" is an attempt to relieve the memory of the nursery hero from some of the obloquy which rests upon it. "Cross and Crown" is a poem by Edgar Fawcett. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis concludes her short story entitled "The Pearl of Great Price." From "The Parisian's New Year," by George M. Towle, we make the following extract:—

New Year's day is the beggar's carnival. The majesty of Imperial law for once unbends, and Monsieur the gen-d'arme on this day passes the mendicant without a word, and lets him pursue his lowly trade in peace. Were you to go out a day or two before New Year's, upon any of the great highways which converge from every direction to the capital, you would see troops of forlorn, crippled, blind, ragged creatures wending their difficult way to the city, which they almost think to be made of gold. The *Jour de l'An* is the only day of all the year when they may beg, dance, and sing without molestation. There are people with all sorts of misfortunes, visible and invisible: there are merry beggars, impudent beggars, melancholy beggars, young beggars and old, organ-grinders and "something-ean" singers, dancing beggars, and monkey-show beggars. Here they are, lining the long streets as far as eye can reach, raising the veriest hubbub of pandemonium with their harps and their cracked voices, their cater-wauling and drumming. They have a mighty harvest, poor souls! for the people are all kindly on this day, and centime pieces rattle down generously from the windows of every story. And there are not a few contrasts on this day, which bear a romantic tinge and show in glaring colors how wonderful are the vicissitudes of life. That stout, gaudily-dressed old dame you saw dashing down the Rue de Rivoli in a coach and livery, on her way to call on the Countess de la Potfeuille, was twenty years ago a chesnut-woman on the corner of Rue Vivienne, and has made a goodly fortune out of that plebeian but paying trade. But here, under your window, as you gaze out upon the human New Year's kaleidoscope, totters an old, broken-down, shattered-to-pieces, utterly wretched-looking woman, her grey hair streaming disordered about her yellow and wrinkled face, her miserable bonnet awry, and her ragged garments covered with dust. She, too, once rode in her carriage and livery, and made fashionable calls on countesses, and had her lofty house in Faubourg St. Germain; nay, it was said she had even been presented at the court of the patriarchal Louis Philippe, and could show descent from some of the bluest blood in France. The poor shattered creature mumbles as she looks up to you, and stretches out her feeble hand shaking with paralysis, eagerly clutching the two-sous pieces which you throw down. She is a victim of Paris vice—deserted her husband, ran away with a soldier, hurried back to Paris when she was deserted in turn, went on the stage and grew crack-voiced there, and then was thrown upon resources far more horrible—the old, old story, yet new and touching with every heroine. Place these two women side by side—what a startling picture of human change! There is intelligence, descent in rags—vulgarity and coarseness in prosperous panoply!

Jane S. Austin contributes a story entitled "Nor Dead nor Living," and Karl Blind discusses the question, "Will Spain be a Republic?" A Christmas story entitled "Golden Dreams," by Albert Fabre, and "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day," conclude a number that has a sufficient variety to suit all tastes.

MODERN REAL-LIFE ROMANCE.

Another Version of the Meade-Landis Case—Lunacy of the Commodore—What Drove the Gallant Tar to Madness—Why and How He was Confined—Personal Explanation of Mr. Charles K. Landis.

The confinement of Commodore Meade in a lunatic asylum and his subsequent discharge and the peculiarities connected with the case, have naturally awakened a deep interest in the public mind, and several partial versions of the affair have from time to time appeared. The following clear and full statement of the whole case is from a gentleman most deeply interested, Charles K. Landis, Esq., of Vineland, the gentleman whom the Commodore threatened to put to death at all hazards:

"That I have ta'en away this old man's daughter
It is most true; true, I have married her;
The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more."—*Othello.*

ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH:—As numerous reports have been published in the papers giving an incorrect statement of the case of Commodore Meade, and as my own name has been made more prominent than the truth of the circumstances fairly admit—in short, "that I had Commodore Meade arrested upon a criminal charge, and that when he could not be held upon that charge, I had him incarcerated in a lunatic asylum upon the certificate of two Tombs physicians," I beg the liberty of setting myself right before the public. I have heard of men in olden times attacking castles and taking their wives by force. I have heard of their taking them out of third-story windows, and I have also heard of their quietly walking away and getting married; but I never heard before, either in history or fiction, of a man first confining his intended father-in-law in a lunatic asylum and then immediately marrying his daughter, and I am not ambitious to be the one to start such a precedent.

I first met my wife at the Commodore's own house, in Washington, last January. I was then told that it was worth as much as a man's life to pay any attention to his daughter. Of the number of suitors who had been actually driven away by force of arms, upon further inquiry, I ascertained this to be a fact. When I had decided to propose to my wife I sent a formal notice to him, and request for his consent. His answer to this was a peremptory order to desist from all attentions to his daughter, reiterated by another letter threatening serious consequences in case I continued those attentions, and placing the grounds of his objection as follows:—first, my age; second, my religion; third, being an entire stranger. Being at the time thirty-four years old, I was at a loss to know whether he meant that I was too young or too old. I did not care about adopting any new religion, and being fully his equal in birth and education, and having lived for eleven years upon my own estate in New Jersey, "with my banner on the outward wall," I could not possibly sympathize with the last objection.

In respect to the last letter I consulted his son, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Father Francioli, of Brooklyn, formerly his priest, Admiral Hiram Paulding, the father-in-law of two of his sons, Charles A. Meigs, of New York, his brother-in-law, and other members of his family, and they all advised me to pay no attention to it, "that the Commodore was suffering under aberration of mind, and had been in this state for some time." This I fully believed, as I knew that the Commodore had suffered great injustice from the Government, in being unjustly kept out of a claim, amounting, I believe, to millions of dollars, even after the legality and justice of the claim had been fully established, and, also, that from some personal jealousies he had suffered injustice in his court martial for the loss of the San Jacinto, and had not been awarded the rank and promotion which he deserved, which, to an officer, is worse than death. The letter itself was incoherent.

After this I was informed that the Commodore was watching around the Staten Island ferries, that he might shoot me at the first opportunity. I continued my attentions the same, and would have blushed at the thought of anything like personal danger influencing my conduct. For some time previously my marriage was appointed to take place on the 14th of October, at the residence of my wife's uncle, Charles A. Meigs, Esq., of Staten Island. A few days before I received a warning that the mind of the Commodore was disturbed, and that he would shoot me for certain in case he saw me. I decided, however, that on the 14th of October I would cross the ferry in open daylight, in an open carriage, and stand any amount of shooting that was necessary. I felt that men had often risked their lives for objects less worthy than mine.

On the 14th I crossed the ferry safely, in company with my father, my sister, and my chief secretary, Mr. John L. Burk, and arrived at the residence of Mr. Meigs. Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade immediately informed me that he had performed a melancholy task the preceding day—that of placing the Commodore in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that for months past he has been threatening different people; that he had threatened the lives of Mr. B. F. Corlies, Mr. Meigs, Secretary Welles of the Navy, and his son; that upon his person several revolvers had been found, and four more revolvers in his valise; and that he had a gang of "roughs" engaged to commit violence upon myself in crossing the river.

Instead of this being done in order to promote my marriage, it was done only from motives of humanity, and it was expected that upon such a terrible occurrence in the family I would postpone the marriage or break it off. The family was also of this disposition. I requested, however, that the marriage should take place. My affianced was not responsible for this heart-rending misfortune, and, besides, if she had lost her beauty, or met with any other misfortune, or if all the family had suddenly become lunatics, I would have been all the more anxious to have the right and the power to protect her. I married her, thank God! and, with His help, mean to stay married, and shield her all her life from every evil that may threaten.

My marriage has received the approbation of every member of my wife's family excepting the Commodore.

Relative to the Commodore's confinement, I had no hand in it; nor had my wife; nor did I know of it before the morning of my marriage; but I have seen letters from Secretary Welles of the Navy, and from General George G. Meade and others, approving of the confinement of the Commodore upon the ground of insanity, and expressing surprise that it had not been done long before.

The Commodore was placed in confinement by his son, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, who is now in the Pacific Ocean, in command of the United States steamer Saginaw, and consequently was not present at the trial in New York, but was simply represented by counsel.

If the Commodore has recovered his health there is no one more joyed at it than myself, or who can wish him better health or a longer life.

CHARLES K. LANDIS.

Vineland, N. J., Dec. 10, 1868.

[From a perusal of the above it will be seen that Mr. Landis has been a careful student of the sensational style. His courtship and marriage of the Commodore's daughter, as narrated by himself, would not be out of place in the columns of the New York *Ledger*.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

The Alaska Purchase Money.

The air is full of rumors about the disposition made by Baron Stoeckl of the purchase money for Alaska, which was appropriated by Congress in July last. An examination of the Treasury Department records develops the fact that the warrant of seven million two hundred thousand dollars was drawn in favor of Baron Stoeckl, who gave it to G. W. Riggs, the banker of this city. Mr. Riggs went to Secretary McCulloch with it and had it made payable in Washington. He then asked for the loan of $200,000 in legal tenders, as he had some payments to make out of it at once, and could not or did not want to wait until he could send the gold to New York and sell it.

Mr. McCulloch at first refused to have anything to do with such an arrangement, but as Mr. Riggs was urgent he got General Spinner to consent, and the legal-tenders were loaned on the gold, and were subsequently returned and the gold all released. The first check given by the Treasury was dated August 1, and was made payable to the order of G.W. Riggs for $7,000,000 in coin. It was indorsed by Mr. Riggs to S. S. & C. Ward, of New York, and by them indorsed and the money paid to H. F. Vaile, of the Bank of Commerce of New York, by the Sub-Treasury, on August 4, three days after it was given. Upon August 1 next a check was given for $100,000 in coin, and made payable to Riggs & Co., and was paid to W. A. Jenkins, in New York, on August 4. The next one was upon August 3, for $25,000 in coin, and was paid through the same source. The next one was given upon the same date, but late in the afternoon, for $35,000 in coin, and passed to Van Dyck's Sub-Treasury through the same channels as the two previous ones. No call was then made upon General Spinner for any more until September 9, when a coin check for $20,000 was issued, and was indorsed to Riggs & Co., and receipted for by "J. Furnett;" and the last was for the balance, $20,000 in coin, upon September 16, and passed through the same source as the previous one.

No one connected with Congress or with any of the New York newspapers, who are alleged to have received these checks, ever indorsed them, for they have been collected at the Treasury Department. Any one can see these checks by calling on General Spinner. There is no possibility of Mr. Spinner being in any way cognizant of the use this money was applied to, nor has he authority to say in what amounts or when money shall be drawn from the Treasury by those having a right to draw it.

A statement has been made to several members of Congress and others by a young man here, who hails from Georgia, that he has obtained, through access he had last summer to some of the papers of Robert J. Walker, a list of how this money was disbursed, but some allowance will have to be made, for his figures are rather wild. Mr. Walker admits that he received a very large fee for his professional services in the case while it was in the House, but says he knows nothing of what others received. He says he was employed by Baron Stoeckl at the request of Mr. Seward. He is very much annoyed at the notoriety he has acquired in this matter, and says he will charge the attacks upon him for his part in the case to many of those members and others who failed to get a slice. An investigation will probably show that the most of this money was stolen by "middle men" or lobbyists, and never reached the press or Congressmen to whom it is alleged to have been paid.—*Washington Correspondence of the Inquirer.*

French Naval Expenditure.

A very interesting table has just been published in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*. It contains the statistics of the French naval and colonial estimates for a period of 110 years, ending in 1868. The actual expenditure is added from 1820, and the running commentary maintained in the column for "remarks" explains the causes of augmentation or decrease from year to year. The earliest years in which the naval accounts are shown separately from those for the colonies are 1768 and 1769, when the reckoning was still kept in *livres tournois*, the franc not making its appearance until 1790; but 1000 livres being of equal value with 987 francs, the conversion into sterling presents no difficulty. The annual average of expenditure for the naval service in the two years mentioned was £690,900, which had only increased by £11,800 in 1775; but at the end of the American war, in 1783, the year of the peace of Versailles, the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure reached the large sum of £4,737,600. From this date until 1820 the naval expenditure is not distinguished from the colonial, and it is noteworthy that from the years I to VIII of the Republic there is a blank in the table, "as it was not found possible to effect the application in accordance with the votes (*par exercice*) of the provisional credits placed at the disposal of the Minister." The budget of the year XII (1803–4), in consequence of the armaments which followed the rupture of the peace of Amiens, was exceedingly heavy, and we must look onwards to 1855 before finding an equal expenditure. The navy and the colonies in that year (1803–4) cost no less than £9,055,600; it was the period of the Boulogne army and flotilla. Next year there was a considerable falling off, and the expenditure for both departments for the nine years to 1813 averaged £5,435,400 annually. In 1815 the expenditure was only £1,584,700. Gradual increments again took place until 1823, when in consequence of the Spanish war the naval disbursements were £2,666,900. In the following year there was a considerable fall, and the next increase (1828—£3,247,200) is due to the introduction of steam, the expedition to the Morea, and a blockade of the Algerian ports. Reductions and fluctuations again occur, and the next years worthy of notice are 1840, 1841, and 1842, in the last of which, consequent on the expedition to Buenos Ayres, works at Cherbourg, the building of barracks, etc., the naval expenditure reached £4,560,300. 1847 and 1848 were very heavy years in consequence of the great increase in men and armaments which commenced in 1846. The expense in 1847 was £5,079,900. A considerable decrease at once followed the revolution, but the war in the East raised the expenditure to £7,110,500 in 1854, and from that to £8,684,200 and £8,360,700 in 1855 and 1856. In 1858 commenced the conversion of the fleet, which, together with the Italian war, the expeditions to China, Mexico, and Cochin China, and "the purchase of two ships in America, £560,000," appear as the causes of the increase of expense during the following ten years, for which we subjoin the figures:—

1859	£8,307,300	1865	£6,782,200
1860	8,159,700	1866	6,742,700
1861	8,279,600	1867 (Estimated)	6,536,400
1862	8,764,500	1868 (Estimated)	6,210,700
1863	7,913,000	1869 (Estimated)	5 897,700
1864	7,761,600		

It is a remarkable fact that the actual expenditure for the eight years from 1858 to 1863 and 1865 and 1866 exceeded the votes by the imperial sum of £15,543,340; in other words, it was very nearly 30 per cent. higher than the estimates. 1860 is the first year in which both estimates and expenditures are shown in these tables, and on looking back it is found that in thirteen out of the thirty-eight years, from 1820 to 1857 inclusive, the expenditure also exceeded the amounts voted by the Chambers, but only (if the excesses unavoidably due to the Spanish war in 1823–24 be deducted) by the comparatively insignificant annual average of £25,560. The French nation is said to have the best system of public accounts in existence, and the French Admiralty the best system in France, but, however that may be, it is an unavoidable conclusion that these excellent accounts do not succeed in checking lavish expenditure.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—Texas papers inveigh against the crime of cattle skinning.

—The hitch in the marriage of the Czar's daughter and King Louis of Bavaria is that the latter is of the Catholic faith.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales, At about one-half the importation cost, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS

In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard,

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,
RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $15 to $150.
FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths, Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold

At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES, Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

PAINT BOXES AND DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, PRETTY AND NEW, FOR CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

JANENTZKY & CO.,
12 11 fmw6t No. 112 South EIGHTH Street.

PRESENTS.—RODGERS' AMD WOSTENHOLM'S KNIVES, Razors, Ladies' Scissors in cases, Table Cutlery, etc.
12 11 fmw6t MADEIRA,
No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Dec. 12	10 A.M	Saturday	D.c.12, 2 P.M
Monday, "	14, 12 M.	Monday, "	14, 4 P.M
Tuesday, "	15, 1 P.M	Tuesday, "	15, 5 P.M
Wed'day, "	16, 1 P.M	Wed'day, "	16 don't go
Thursday, "	17, 1½ P.M	Thursday, "	17, 7 A.M
Friday, "	18, 2½ P.M	Friday, "	18, 8 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch.—The swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents, Excursion, 40 cents. 10 19 s M

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks		$803,506 74
On Fire Risks		145,205 06
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks		$746,995 77
On Fire Risks		148,317 72
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$421,052 74	
Fire Losses	73 185 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,586 03	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,553 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

$280,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.		$208,560 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881		136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)		50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan		51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)		20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan		21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan		5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock		15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock		11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in Bank $116,150 08		
Cash in Drawer 413 65		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer Mllvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	$33,693 22
INCOME FOR 1867	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12 3

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 3 26 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE: S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mwf3mrp

INSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY, JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager, No. 302 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	S. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,
Charles Spencer.	

10 24 mwsm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Char

At the Crater of Vesuvius.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Often as Vesuvius has been described, there is one set of impressions which are perhaps the most generally interesting of all, but which, from the nature of the case, cannot so frequently be recorded. I refer to the impressions of one who has stood upon the lip of the crater and looked down while an eruption is actually in progress. It is not always that a view of such a scene can be obtained. It was at a time when crash was following crash in a manner that was quite sufficiently terrible, and when all the suffocating steams and vapors were being driven to one side of the mountain by a strong wind, that we were able to go up from the windward side, stand upon the lip of the crater, look down into the roaring abyss, and see what the eruption of a volcano looks like on the spot.

That is, in truth, the only way of getting an idea of what a repository of horrors a volcano is. Without such a visit Vesuvius is often a little disappointing. It is nothing but a fine mountain, just like any other, says Mendelssohn. You may be a little disappointed as you see Vesuvius from below. But you have only to mount to the summit when an eruption of any magnitude is in progress, to find yourself in the presence of appalling phenomena both of sight and sound. Choose the last few hours of daylight for your ascent, and then, as the darkness closes round, and the world below becomes hidden from your view, you stand at the crater in the presence of a scene for which no language can be very extravagant. For experienced mountaineers the effort required for the ascent is nothing remarkable, but for ordinary people it is laborious enough.

You arrive at the edge of the crater, and there you behold a scene full of awe and majesty. The suddenness with which you come upon it is quite startling. Going up you neither see nor hear anything. One moment you are clambering up the side of the cone amid profound silence; the next moment, as your head rises above the crater lip, you encounter a roar and a blaze which make you shrink back a little. This surprise is occasioned, I suppose, by the formation of the crater. It is a huge bowl which comes up to quite a sharp lip, about half a mile in diameter and some hundred yards in depth. Towards the bottom of this bowl, on the opposite side to where we stood, was a great hole, from which all the projectiles of the eruption were shot; the surface of the bowl being composed of lumps of lava, stones, and cinders, all of them smeared with sulphur, precisely like those upon which we were standing. As you mount the cone there is between you and the gulf an enormous wall, which dulls everything alike for eye and ear. Even while on the steeps of the cone itself you might be unaware that the mountain was disturbed. But a single step seems almost enough to transfer you from the most deathlike stillness to the grandest exhibition of force it is possible to conceive. Instead of the monotonous dull black of congealed lava on the lower levels, you have the deep brick red of stones that have been under the action of fire, the brightest vermilion, and every imaginable shade of orange and yellow that sulphur deposits are capable of taking. The ground is hot too; so hot, indeed, that you cannot keep your foot on the same spot for many seconds together. Between the chinks of the stones you can see that a few inches below the surface it is actually red hot. You thrust in the end of your stick for a moment and you pull it out charred. Over all the farther half of the crater there hangs a dense cloud of smoke and vapor; all around you there is an atmosphere of sulphur which sets you coughing; from numberless small holes about your feet there issue with a hiss sulphurous jets of steam which nearly choke you as you pass over them; and then as you look down into the actual abyss you are face to face with the most appalling phenomena both of sight and sound which, perhaps, the whole of Europe has to offer. Among the crowd of strange sensations that are experienced at such a time the phenomena of sound are perhaps the most wonderful of all. What meets the ear is, if anything, even more terrific than what meets the eye. Even to sight the eruption is not just what the imagination paints it beforehand. It does not consist, as the pictures necessarily lead one to suppose, of a continuous shower at all. Still less does it consist of a continuous shower of black ashes shot out from a fire blazing on the top of the mountains; it is rather a series of explosions. But the roar and glare of the great abyss are continuous. You look into the pit, and though you see no actual flame, yet its sides are in a state of constant incandescence; from the mouth of it there rises up incessantly a dense cloud of steam; and in the depths of it below you hear the noise of preparation for the outburst that is next to come. Then you hear a sharper crackle, and then without further warning follows a loud explosion, which shoots into the air a torrent of white-hot missiles of every shape and size. So enormous are the forces at work that not only small pieces of stone and sulphur, such as you might carry away as mementoes of your visit, but huge blocks of mineral, each enough to load a railway ballast wagon, and all in a state of perfectly white heat, are tossed up as though they were so many cricket balls. The explosion lasts, perhaps, no longer that a minute; and then there is a cessation of some seconds, with the noise only of internal preparation once more, after which the explosion is repeated. That was nothing to the almost stupifying din that was going on before us—moments when the daylight was over, and the world below could no longer be distinguished—when we had nothing but the clear starlight overhead, and were truly alone with the mountain; when the varied coloring of the ground had disappeared in the darkness, and nothing could be seen but the gleam of the burning earth through the chinks at our feet, while the white-hot glaring ribbon of molten lava glided languidly down the mountain at our side, and before us was the flashing of the inner fire upon the cloud of vapor overhanging the abyss. Take all these together, and the scene is, indeed, rather different from what you picture to yourselves as you calmly read in your newspaper that Vesuvius is once again in a state of eruption.

I spoke just now of the stream of lava which glides down the mountain. In the first place, two peculiarities were observable in it. One was the marvellous slowness of its motion. In the early part of its descent the incline over which it had to pass was precipitous; yet so slowly did this mass of liquid fire move within its bed that its current was only just perceptible. It seemed to be only just in motion. Perhaps in some degree connected with the same cohesion which this languor of movement indicated was the other peculiarity of the lava stream—the tenacity of its surface. In appearance, as we stood above it, it was in a perfectly liquid state; it looked at though you might ruffle its surface with the point of your stick. Great, accordingly, was our surprise at finding that even with the very greatest force available on the spot we could not make the slightest impression upon it. The largest masses of mineral that we could lift we dashed down from above upon the burning stream, but they simply bounded across its face, like a ball upon a floor, without producing the faintest apparent indentation. Moreover, it is commonly supposed that lava is always projected from the crater, and the language commonly used in description encourages the idea. "A stream of lava was seen to issue from the crater" is the sort of phraseology with which one is most familiar in accounts of eruptions that took place in bygone days. I am not sure that this is ever strictly accurate; but with the crater in anything like its present form it hardly seems probable. It would take a vast quantity of molten lava to fill that great bowl of half a mile diameter, which I suppose it would have to do before any of it would run down the sides of the mountain. I saw no indication that this ever took place. While you are on the mountain, the streams of lava which have issued forth and cooled at the several previous eruptions are quite distinguishable from each other by their differences of structure and color. We saw many such; but I saw no indication of any one of them having come over the lip of the crater. In every single instance the source of the lava stream seemed to have been lower down the mountain. Certainly this was the case with the very fine one which burst out just before our visit. As we stood upon the lip of the crater it was below us throughout its whole length. The lava was issuing from a great fissure which it had made for itself some distance down in the side of the cone. The guides hurried us away from the neighborhood of its source, because, they said, it was quite possible another orifice might open at any moment, and then it would be all over with the present spectators. The experience of these men clearly led them to regard this as the normal mode of the emission of lava. In the case actually before us it was being poured forth evenly and continuously in a molten state from the fisure; it descended for a short distance, in a broad stream, to a point where a bifurcation took place, and then the burning mineral went down to the base of the mountain in two streams of perhaps twenty feet each in width, looking in the darkness like two broad ribbons of fire stretching down into the plain.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 15.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$40
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	35
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 5 9

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

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SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1307 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock Gum Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 2 29 fwfm

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES Alley.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor of Money Collected by the Law Department.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars, the proceeds of an execution in the suit of The City vs. Robert Walker and John S. Hammit, on a judgment in D. C., D. S. B., September term, 1866, No. 210, collected by the Sheriff and by him paid to the City Solicitor, and by him paid to the City Treasurer, said judgment being a security for the payment of an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia, made against the said Robert Walker, October 19, 1866, for the payment of five dollars per week for the support of his wife, Mary Walker, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the purpose of carrying out the order of court as aforesaid.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Additional Appropriation to the Department of the City Treasury.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twelve hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the appropriation to the Department of the City Treasury for the year 1868, viz.:—

To Item 4, For books, printing, and stationery, five hundred and thirteen dollars.

To Item 5, For advertising, etc., five hundred and nine dollars.

To Item 6, For fuel, stamps required by act of Congress, office and other expenses, two hundred and twenty three dollars and forty-five cents.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Additional Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of forty-five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1868, viz:—

To Item 3, "Groceries," thirty-five hundred dollars.

To Item 16, "Fuel," one thousand dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to Pay Fees of the District Attorney and Coroner.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the expenses of the year 1868, viz.:—

To Item 22—For fees of United States District Attorney, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To Item 25—For fees of Coroner, three thousand dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the purpose of Grading and Bridging City avenue.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the purpose of paying the city's portion of the expense for grading and bridging City avenue.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To approve of the Sureties of the Supervisors of the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That John O. Riley and John Shafer be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of John Gibbs, Supervisor of the Fifth and Sixth wards, and the City Solicitor is instructed to prepare the usual bond and warrant of attorney and enter up judgment thereon; and he is further authorized and directed to file a memorandum of record limiting the lien of said judgment as to the property of said John Shafer to the lot and tenement numbered 1229 S. Seventh street, on the east side of said Seventh street, ninety six feet south of Wharton street.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction upon the Official Bonds of Charles Dixey, late Commissioner of City Property.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bonds of Charles Dixey, late Commissioner of City Property (D. C., D. S. B., M. T. 1865, No. 1, and M. T., 1867, No. 62). Provided, the City Controller shall first certify that his accounts are correct and there is no default.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of Thomas J. Barger, City Solicitor elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That John Daly and Henry M. Daly be and they are hereby approved as the Sureties of Thomas J. Barger, City Solicitor elect, and that the official bond thereof shall be deposited, when executed, with the Mayor of the city.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, approved July 10, 1865.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, approved July 10, 1865, viz.:—

From Item 3 (for Pumping Main), twenty-eight hundred and twenty-eight ($2828) dollars and sixty-eight (68) cents.

From Item 5 (for Twenty-inch, Sixteen-inch, and Twelve-inch Mains), thirty-five hundred and ninety-three ($3593) dollars and ninety-two (92) cents.

From item 12 (for Pumping Main), eighty-six hundred and eighty three ($8683) dollars and eighty-nine (89) cents.

To Item 9 (for Engine-house foundation and stack.)

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Solicitor to Pay Damages on Vienna street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to draw a warrant for thirty dollars in favor of Charles W. Fraley, and one for the same amount in favor of George Dehaven, to pay for damages on Vienna street, to be taken from the appropriation made by ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation for the payment of the balance of damages for the taking of property for the opening of Vienna street," approved May 9, 1868, out of the sum thereby directed to be paid to Michael Rowan, and so much of said ordinance as directs payment of any part of the appropriation thereby made to the said Michael Rowan be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of Markets and City Property be and he is hereby instructed to have the door and glass sash partition put up in the Sheriff's office, so as to make a private room in the rear of said office, and also to shelve the back room of the office of the Clerk of Orphans' Court, the cost thereof to be taken out of the annual appropriation of 1869: Provided, That the cost thereof shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eleventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Nineteenth Division of the Fifteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Nineteenth division of the Fifteenth ward be and the same is hereby changed from the house of H. Bruer, No. 2221 Spring Garden street, to the house of Nicholas Grow, north east corner of Twenty second and Callowhill streets, the former place of voting being no longer available for that purpose.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Repaving with Tramway Ten-feet wide Alley between Broad and Juniper streets, in the Eighth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone ten-feet wide alley between Broad and Juniper streets, in the Eighth ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

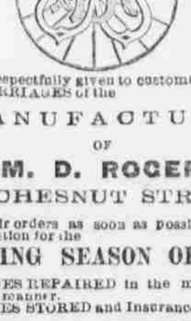
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.



Notice is respectfully given to customers and others dealing CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
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BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwfsm

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila,
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a half century are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwfsm

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT BLACK MARBLE 21-DAY CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS AND VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

December 17, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of black marble and bronze 21-day clocks, statuary, etc., the importation of Messrs. Vill Brothers (late Wm. Vill & Sons) of this city.

The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 16th instant, and will consist in part of over fifty fine French black marble, with malachite, 21-day clocks (the movements bearing the importers' name, and are warranted), bronze groups and figures of Diana and Antiope, Mary horses, Galileo, Minerva, Hebe and Pandora, Music and Poetry, etc.

ALABASTER STATUARY.

Groups of Paul and Virginia, Canova's Dance of Venus, Venus in the Shell, Saviour, Magdalene, Four Seasons, etc.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

Flora, by Franchi; Dancing Girl of Canova Shepherd Psyche, etc.

Also, a large assortment of Sienna, Azate Bardiglio, and Roman urns and vases, card receivers, large round columns, etc.

The above collection has just been received from France and Italy, and will be found, upon examination, to be well worthy of attention. [12 12 4t

SALE OF MR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.

Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, previous to his departure for Europe, has instructed B. Scott, Jr., to dispose of his entire gallery on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th December, at 7½ o'clock. The names of the following distinguished artists are represented by very choice and important works:—

Louis Van Kuyck.	C. Verlat,
Portielje,	C. M. Webb,
H. Ten Kate,	David Col,
Theo. Gerard,	E. Bosch,
David De Noter,	F. Musin,
J. H. B. Koekkoek,	H. Schoedermann,
Henriette Ronner,	Herzog,
Daurlac,	W. Verschuur,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Count A. De Bylandt,
F. Kruseman,	H. Savry, and others.

The above collection stands unrivalled for artistic merit by any that has ever been presented to the American public for exhibition and sale.

Now on view in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, day and evening until sale. 12 11 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1107 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT GOODS, FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, SWISS CARVED WOOD WORK, FANCY CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH TOYS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.—SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
On Monday and Tuesday Evenings.

At 7½ o'clock, at No. 1107 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of Elegant Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. [12 11 3

SALE OF RICH LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN GOODS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CURTAIN TRIMMINGS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

December 16, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1107 Chesnut street, will be sold a large stock of Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Damask, reps, and terry curtain materials.
Embroidered piano and table covers,
Cornices, bands, loops, etc.
All of this season's importation. 12 14 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

December 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 12 12 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 29

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE,—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 292 N. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 292; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$8000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no rings or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1152 and 1154 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Slow-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMAR W. FISHER, Executor of the estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY,
12 11 fmw5t* Auditor.

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. (12 11 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

December 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. 12 12 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday

December 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include,—

FRANKLIN, No. 943—Modern Residence, 26 feet front.

SHIPPEN east of Ninth—Dwelling.

SPRUCE, Nos. 1831 and 1833—Two Stores and six Dwellings.

MAIN Street, Germantown, Nos. 4669 and 4671—Valuable stone building; Lot 80 by 435 feet.

SCHUYLKILL County, Penna.—300 acres Coal Lands.

CHESNUT HILL—Large and valuable Lot, 1½ acres.

PINE, No. 206—Hotel and Dwelling.

COBB'S CREEK, Twenty-fourth ward—Mill and Farm 48¾ acres.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Penna., Lancaster Turnpike—Stores and Dwellings and 3¾ acres.

NEW, No. 119—Modern Residence.

TWENTY-SECOND, No. 1540—Brick Dwelling

CHESNUT, No. 3922—Frame Dwelling; Lot 25 by 220.

COATES, No. 1033—Modern Residence.

CUMBERLAND, No.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OBITUARY.

Meeting of Episcopal Clergy in Relation to the Death of Rev. R. J. Parvin.

This afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a meeting of Episcopal clergymen of this city and vicinity was held at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. The attendance was numerous, and the solemnity of the call which had brought the assemblage together inspired all with feelings of devout interest.

Shortly after the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting, Bishop Vail, of Kansas was elected Chairman and Rev. Mr. Childs Secretary.

At the conclusion of some devotional exercises the Secretary read the following letter:—

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 12, 1868—Dear Brethren:—Though unable by reason of my invalid condition to be with you on Monday in person, I shall be with you in spirit. I beg through this letter to join my sympathy with yours in this our common bereavement.

I need not before you attempt to eulogize Mr. Parvin, for he has long lived in your midst, and you knew and appreciated his worth. He was a good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. He was a faithful minister of Christ. He was a good soldier of the Cross, and one of the foremost standard-bearers of Evangelical truth.

Uniting in a rare manner pulpit, pastoral, and executive abilities of a high order, he had for several years past occupied a commanding and responsible position to the satisfaction of his constituents and to the upbuilding of the Church of God. He leaves a gap in our church work which it will be extremely difficult to fill. Of the fearful circumstances of his death I care not trust myself to speak. God's "judgments are a great deep." "His ways are far above out of sight."

It pleased Him whose faithful servant he was, to translate him almost as by a chariot of fire, and he is not, because God took him. We bow in submission, saying, as we strike upon our breasts, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight."

Dear brethren, we cannot mourn for our beloved brother as those who have no hope, for we have every confidence that his ransomed soul rests in the paradise of God.

But that dreadful midnight scene sends its warning voice to us, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Let it lead us to deep searching of heart, to see that we have built upon the Rock, and that we cling for salvation solely to the atoning sacrifice and perfect righteousness of our divine substitute and Savior.

Let it cause us to ask ourselves, Are we so doing our Master's work, so seeking to build up the Redeemer's kingdom, by the simple, pure, faithful exhibition of Christ, and Christ alone, as the Saviour of the lost, that when we shall be called hence to be no more, we may find that our work shall abide, and not be the hay, wood, and stubble of a toilsomely fruitless ministry?

In this Advent season, when the voice of the Church is "The Lord is at hand," let us each one as in the sight of God trim our lamps, bind up our loins, watch unto prayer, so that when death shall whisper to us, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him," you may be ready to obey the summons which will call you to be, as it has called our beloved brother, to be—absent from the body, present with the Lord.

My heart's deepest sympathies go out with you towards his bereaved wife and children, and I join most sincerely with you in commending them in earnest prayer to the God of the widow and of the fatherless, who is also the God of all comfort and consolation.

I remain, dear brethren, in the bond of a common and heart-rending sorrow, very truly,

Your friend and Bishop,
WILLIAM BACON STEVENS.

On the conclusion of the reading of Bishop Stevens' letter, communications from a number of other clergymen were also presented, expressing regrets on the part of the writers at their inability to be present, and bearing testimony to the great worth and Christian singleheartedness of the deceased. Among others, Bishop Lee of Delaware, through one of the ministers present, sent word that he surely would have attended had it been within his power.

Reference was then made by some of the speakers to the Rev. Mr. Rising who likewise was a victim of the same terrible disaster by which Mr. Parvin lost his life. It was stated that, although the meeting had convened with more especial reference to the death of Mr. Parvin, still, at such a time, and meeting under so much sadness, it was not meet to draw diocesan lines, while it appeared but proper to make the resolutions broad enough to cover the case of Mr. Rising, and the spirit of the meeting charitable enough to include him in their sympathies and eulogies. This sentiment finally seemed to prevail.

The meeting then went into a general discussion of the merits of the deceased, remembrances of their lives, the good they had accomplished and were accomplishing in the world and the Church, and the great loss which all had sustained in their death. As the deceased had been personal friends of many of those present, nearly every one had something to relate in connection with them or their labors.

The meeting is still in progress as we go to press.

THE LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE between this city and New York, which started last March, although ridiculed from its start by the lines which for years have monopolized the trade, has been a perfect success, as the leading merchants of our city have seen the necessity of an outside line, and have patronized it from its commencement. During the summer two iron steamships, built expressly for the trade, were added to it, and we understand two more large iron steamers are nearly finished, and will be placed on the line during the winter. These boats running regularly will aid greatly in keeping our river open. The line intends running next summer four large passenger steamers, with accommodation for four or five hundred passengers each, between this city, Cape May, and New York. This will, no doubt, be a very successful undertaking. The rates of freight by this line, though the canals are closed and no opposition, are 10 cents per hundred pounds, or four cents per foot, lower than ever freight was taken before between Philadelphia and New York; and as this line has taken a share of and broken a monopoly of freights between the two chief cities of the Union, we wish it success.

LIST OF AMERICANS registered at office of Messrs. J. W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia:—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Douglas, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Warren, New York; Dr. J. Davis, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Miner R. Knowlton, New York; C. H. Farnham, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sawyer, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Huribut, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Tyson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, New York; Miss Mattison; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bradbury, Boston; Samuel Cochran, New York; J. A. Ingham, F. W. Ruy, H. S. Alberton, Philadelphia; H. H. Moor, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Richel, United States; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dunn, New York; Mr. J. C. C. Boyd, C. J. Coghill and family, Ed. B. Abbott, Ed. Dart, Miss M. Dart, H. H. Hanall, New York; Mr. Frederick King, Providence; Miss E. G. King, New York; James Dayton, Trenton, New Jersey; Miss Eliza B. Howell, C. P. Corbitt, New York.

THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—The sixteenth annual commencement of this educational institution takes place this week. To-morrow morning will be devoted to the examination of classes in the High School and its Preparatory Departments, under the supervision of Professor Ebenezer D. Bossett, Principal of the Institute. The afternoon will witness the continuation of the examination. On Wednesday evening the oratorical exercises will be given in Concert Hall, on Chesnut street, above Twelfth. There will be in addition to the salutatory address, orations, essays, dialogues, recitations, etc., by the young ladies and gentlemen now attending the Institute. These exercises will be interesting, and should draw out a large audience.

The Alumni association will meet on Wednesday morning in the High School rooms, Shippen street, west of Ninth, where entertaining proceedings will transpire.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—About twenty-five minutes after 1 o'clock the steamboat Eastern Railroad, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, lying at the first dock above Walnut street, sunk. The captain, pilot, and crew were sleeping at the time, and made a very narrow escape by swimming ashore. The ice was running very heavy, and it is supposed the boat was cut through.

PAINTING OF GETTYSBURG.—Colonel Batcheldor's large sketch for his painting, representing the 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, is at Brevet Major R. L. Ashhurst's office, No. 225 South Sixth street, where the officers and men of the division are invited to call and look at it.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Batch of Larcenies—An Undutiful Son—Insulting Females—Duped—A Wife-Beater, Etc.

—On Saturday night James Hollingsworth, residing in Nicetown, while passing the store of Mr. George W. Minnick, saw a dozen buckets standing at the door, and thinking he would like to have them, he walked off with them. An officer pursued him; he dropped the buckets and ran, but was overtaken and captured. Alderman Good held him in $1000 bail to answer.

—Ellen Quinn, residing at Fifteenth and Spring Garden, stole a lot of bed clothes, etc., from Horner's Hotel, on Spring Garden street, near Twenty-third. She was arrested, and Alderman Pancoast held her in $500 bail for a further hearing.

—Taylor Hendricks, hailing from the Falls of Schuylkill, stole a trunk from the store of Z. C. Hammill, No. 900 Spring Garden street. Alderman Campbell placed him under $800 bail to answer.

—Daniel Davis, John Case, Joseph Tapper, Robert Wilson, and John Dent were held in $500 bail to answer, by Alderman Pancoast, for the larceny of $100 from the house of Mrs. Hull, at Twenty-third and Hare streets, in the Fifteenth ward.

—Joseph Frazier was arrested on Saturday for the larceny of bedding, coats, hats, and wearing apparel from his father. He pawned the articles and purchased whisky with the money. Frazier was up before, but his father had him released, thinking to effect a reformation. He resides at Twelfth and Brinton streets. Alderman Bonsall committed him.

—James Smith is one of those chivalric young men who feel privileged to say what they please to unprotected females. He belongs in Manayunk, and yesterday amused himself by standing on Cresson street and insulting ladies as they passed. An officer proceeded to arrest him, when Smith hit him in the face. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Ramsdell, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

—On Saturday night Kate Richards, residing in a low den on Brier street, enticed a verdant young man into her house. He gave her a $10 bill to change for him. She requested him to wait a few moments, stating she would return with the change. While he was waiting she slipped out the back way. She was subsequently arrested and Alderman Patchel committed her to answer.

—Peter Smith, residing on Tenth street, above Coates, beat his wife over the head with an iron bar. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to answer.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES show the "gross receipts" from passengers by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company for eleven months of this year, compared with the same time last year. It is as follows:—

	1867.	1868.
January	$11,132	$10,476
February	9,714	10,048
March	9,764	10,610
April	11,023	11,414
May	11,752	12,767
June	10,740	12,758
July	10,447	11,476
August	10,052	41,458
September	11,559	12,899
October	12,802	13,789
November	11,884	12,723
Total	$120,369	$130 328
		120,369
Excess over 1867		$9,959

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—The unknown man who was found by Officer Young in the Twenty-fourth ward has been identified as John Ketzel. He was fifty-nine years of age, and resided in Pagoda street, below Green. The Coroner took charge of the body. The skull is fractured on the right side, above the ear, two inches in length; there are three deep cuts on the back of the head. The brain contained six ounces of blood.

AWAITS AN OWNER.—There are two pairs of skates at the Central Station awaiting owners. They were captured from the boys who were arrested last week for robbing houses on Walnut street. The boys said the skates were taken from a house on Walnut street, above Fifth.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
INKSTANDS, a large assortment,
WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES,
POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS.
FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS,
ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS
DREKA,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
12 12 12t No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1·50 to $35·00,
WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,
PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mws8m Open Evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.
A very large assortment of
Writing Desks from $1.25 to $25·00,
CARD CASES, WORK BOXES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, GOLD PENS,
WALLETS, PLAYING CARDS, ETC.
NEW GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. LINERD.
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
12 11 smw 6t PHILADELPHIA.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.
Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles. Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel, Coral, and Plain Sets.
Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.
Head Dresses for Parties and Operas,
Fine Fans and Fancy Goods,
Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts.
100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2.
Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruiches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 26pt

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Destruction of the Mining City of Alamos—The Rivers Overflow their Banks—Great Suffering and Loss of Life.

FROM MEXICO.

Destruction of a City by a Flood.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Intelligence from Monterey reports the almost complete destruction of the beautiful Mexican mining city of Alamos by a terrific inundation. Three minutes after the overflow part of the city was completely out of sight. Many were drowned. Many took refuge on the mountain-tops. All the population suffered dreadfully. Nothing was saved. Navajoa and other places were overflowed by the river Mayo, people only saving themselves by clinging to trees and limbs. They are searching for the bodies at Navajoa; forty have thus far been found. The entire district was depopulated by the flood. Forty inches of rain fell in seventy-two hours.

From Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Despatches have been received here announcing that the insurgents in Cuba have again defeated the Spaniards. There are no particulars.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning the Court was engaged in trying the case of the brig Zia, seized by the Government authorities on the ground that the cargo which she carried of some 500 barrels shipped as containing molasses, did not contain molasses but concentrated cane-juice, on which the duty is much higher. Messrs. Madeira & Cabada are the defendants. On trial.

The O'Shay Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—This morning the District Attorney called for trial the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Burns, John Grace, and Michael O'Hara, charged with the murder of John O'Shay on the 30th of August last. The prisoners demanded and were granted separate trials, and therefore the case of Grace alone was before the Court, he being represented by Messrs. W. Brooke and Rufus E. Shapley, Esqs. A jury was obtained from the regular panel and was sworn, and the Commonwealth's case was opened by Assistant District Attorney Hagert, who briefly narrated the facts as he expected to prove them, and at once proceeded to the examination of the witnesses.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the body of John O'Shay, at No. 518 Penn street, on the 30th of August; there were many bruises about the head and face; upon dissection I found no fracture of the skull; the blood vessels of the brain were congested, pressing upon the base of the brain I found a large clot of blood, upon dissecting the neck I found the muscles considerably contused, and the *pomum adami* fractured; the deceased came to his death from the clot of blood pressing upon the brain; a severe jar would have caused that hemorrhage of the brain or severe blows upon the blood vessels of the neck might have caused it.

Mrs. Mary Ann O'Shay sworn—I am the widow of John O'Shay; I went to the Shippen Street Market, and upon returning home I found my husband at the lamp post, on the corner of Lombard and Larkin streets; I heard O'Hara say, "That's Johnny O'Shay, and I'll kill him and let his father take it up;" he was drunk, and some boys were plaguing him; I said it was not O'Shay, and he followed me to my house, and as I was about going in he caught me by the back of the head; I called my husband down, and they had a scuffle; a great many persons then interfered; I saw John Grace, the prisoner, with his right hand on my husband's neck, while with the other he beat him over the head; I rushed in, and began scraping Grace; at first he seemed not to notice me, and I then scraped harder, and he, letting his hold of my husband go, turned and knocked me down; I got up several times, and was as often pushed back by O'Hara; my husband got away from them, and when I saw this I ran up stairs and found him there; he did not then appear to be much the worse; I came down again and saw O'Hara at the cellar door; my husband, who had come down, went back, and I sat down at the door; O'Hara came up to me and asked where my husband was, saying he would kill him before morning; I went to the Station House for a policeman, and coming back past Burns' house, saw Grace standing at the window; I asked him what my husband had done to cause him to abuse him as he had done on this evening; he said it was because I had struck him, and I went on; about 1 o'clock, or it might have been afterwards, my husband came down and walked towards South street, and came back and went up stairs; I was preparing to retire when he went down again, and I after him; when I got down to the door of Gleason's tavern, next door to our house, was open; I found that he was there, and he called me to him; somebody mentioned the name of Burns; I turned around, and saw him come in; I took particular notice of him; he walked out, and I saw him go into Grace's house; I wanted my husband to come out of the tavern; Grace now came in and Burns behind him; no one else came with them; I came down to the door and stood awhile, and they tried to pick a quarrel with my husband; Grace came out and advanced towards me, and I stepped out on the step; everything got quiet, and I tried to get my husband out; but O'Hara came at me again, and got me by the throat; my husband started towards me, but Grace got before him as if to hinder him; I was struggling with O'Hara, and I saw Grace make an attempt to catch my husband by the throat; the next I saw of them they were coming out of the tavern, Grace having hold of my husband's throat; I saw Burns rush to where John Grace and my husband were struggling; I saw the three men between me and the light; O'Hara had hold of me all the time beating me, and I lost all consciousness; the next thing I remember was my falling nearly upon the sidewalk, and O'Hara on my side grappling; when I fell I came to my senses; soon one came behind me and dragged me by the back of my neck.

Here the Court took a recess.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce. This morning a special session of this court was begun by Judge Peirce and the jury for the relief of the over-crowded prison calendar, Assistant District Attorney Dehart prosecuting the Commonwealth's pleas. There was a large number of delinquents in the dock, whose cases were disposed of in the order following:

Philip Finnegan, larceny, guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for one month.
George Hardy, larceny, guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.
Carson Emers, larceny, guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.
Samuel Childs, larceny, guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.
Michael Devello, larceny, guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.
Charles Hesser, larceny, guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald,

"It is quite probable that we have reached the highest point of expansion demanded by the crop movement, and may soon begin to look for a return of some of the currency that has lately been thus drawn from our city banks. In the meantime this extensive distribution of money in small amounts all over the country will have the effect of inducing activity in other directions than those of merely speculative character, stimulating industrial enterprise of every kind, and developing the resources of our various manufactories by creating a demand for their numerous products. The heavy item of transportation which the movement of the crops to market points will occasion in the business of the country will add much to the revenues of the different railroads, increasing largely the wealth of the great trunk lines and bringing much needed relief to others of less importance and lately feeble resources. Thus will the value of their stock be enhanced, while other shares in all schemes based upon the true principles of commercial polity, designed to supply recognized and legitimate wants of the human family, and by extending trade advance civilization, will reap their proportion of the fruits of this active movement. Should it be found that the demand for currency West and South is still unsatisfied, and the drain upon the city banks continues, still there is no need for any great degree of stringency here. The Government has about $8,000,000 more currency in the Sub Treasury than it has any present need for, and in reporting, I called upon, to come to the relief of the banks, to the extent of some two or three millions by cashing the three per cent. certificates, engaging, when the pressure is removed to reissue them. In this view of affairs, therefore, there exists no sufficient reason for monetary stringency, and, should any ensue, it will be the result of artificial agencies. Care should be taken to prevent any combination of such, producing a result so greatly to be deplored in its disturbing influence upon the whole trade of the country. During the whole of last week the money market, although active at seven per cent., showed no tightness, and exceptional loans at six were made even in greater number at the close Saturday night than previously, although before open to all good houses on prime collaterals."

From the Tribune.

"Money is not as firm as to rates, and is quoted at 6@7 per cent. on call. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 7@9 per cent. At the close, money was offered freely at low rates, in order to make two days' interest.

"Sterling Exchange was firm at quotations:—Prime bankers, 60 days, 109½; do., short sight, 110⅝; sterling, 60 days, commercial, 108⅝@109½; Paris, 60 days, 5·20@5·16¼; Paris, short sight, 5·13⅛@5·13⅛; Antwerp, 5·20⅝@5·16¼; Switzerland, 5·20⅝@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35½@35½; Amsterdam, 40⅛@41½; Frankfort, 40⅛@41½; Bremen, 78½@79; Prussian thalers, 71½@72."

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Noted Bond Robber—His Operations—Serious Railroad Accident—Cars Precipitated into a River.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Bond Robber.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—B. H. Best, a detective in the employ of the American Express Company, has just returned to this city from Aspinwall, New Granada, where he found H. V. Clinton, who robbed William Fargo of two $100,000 bonds in January last, and supposed to be the person who robbed the express in August last. Best had an interview with Clinton in the jail at Aspinwall, and saw the stolen bonds. In a few days the result of the detective's successful operations will be made public.

The Weather—Detention of Trains—Accident.

OSWEGO, Dec. 14.—The storm during the past week has been of unusual severity for this time of the year. Snow has fallen to the depth of about two feet, which has very much drifted. The express train on the Rome and Oswego road, which left Richland ten minutes past 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon for Oswego, got stuck in the snow when within three miles of the city, and did not arrive here until 2 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday. Some of the passengers remained on board the train all night, which was twenty-two hours in the snow. A freight train, which left here this morning with two locomotives for Syracuse, met with a serious accident at Seneca river bridge. As the train was passing over the south span gave way. The three rear cars were precipitated in to the river, and the next five were thrown from the track.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the operations of that bureau from the time of its organization to the end of the present month. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a communication from the Governor of Oregon, transmitting the resolution of the Legislature rescinding the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the laws of Colorado and Dacotah. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition of the citizens of Kansas praying that in any amendment of the Constitution in regard to suffrage no distinction be made on account of sex.

House of Representatives.

The first business in order was the call of States for bills and joint resolutions. The following were introduced:—

By Mr. Peters (Me.), to provide for the defense of the Northeastern frontier, and making grants and concessions to the European and North American Railway Company.

Mr. Peters moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) did not see why it should not go before the standing committees.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to. Yeas 63; nays 45.

By Mr. Ela—Relating to pay, pensions, and bounties of non-residents. To the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. Eliot—Relating to freedmen's hospitals. To Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. Poland—To repeal part of section 80 of the act of August 3, 1861, in reference to the appointment of West Point cadets. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Smith—Providing for the payment of horses lost by certain officers in the service of the United States. Same reference.

By Mr. Banks—Instructing the Committee on Appropriations to consider the expediency of making appropriations to carry into effect the provisions of an act relating to pensions. To Committee on appropriations.

By Mr. Churchill—Designating the officers authorized to take evidence in cases of contested elections. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. Robinson—To remove obstructions from the East river, and appropriating $3,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.), to authorize the Southern Maryland Railroad Company to enter the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Broomal (Pa.) to incorporate the African College. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Muller, declaring that the principal of all United States bonds should be paid in coin. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Lawrence (Pa.)—Authorizing the incorporation of certain railroad companies. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. O'Neill—A supplement to the Bankruptcy act. To Committee on Revision of Laws.

By Mr. Pettis—To provide for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue. To Committee for the District of Columbia.

By Messrs. Whittemore, Bowen, and others—Several bills for the removal of political disabilities from certain persons. To Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Whittemore—Directing inquiry into the elections in South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisianna. Same reference.

By Mr. Kellogg—Granting to the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands, etc. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Morris—In relation to the appointment of midshipmen from the lately reconstructed States. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Buckly—Providing that the State of Alabama may accept within two years the provision of the Agricultural College bill. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Sypher—A memorial of the Louisiana Legislature asking an appropriation of $300,000 for the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal. To Committee on Appropriations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Henry A. Smythe, to be Minister to Russia.

Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A. J. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Idaho and Montana.

Benjamin F. James, Chief Examiner of the Patent Office.

Alfred Macy, Collector of Customs for Nantucket, Mass.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	124⅛	West. Union Tel.	30⅝
N.Y. and E. R.	40	Cleve. & Toledo R.	101¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	48⅝	Toledo & Wab.	54⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	61⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	82⅝	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	74½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	75⅞	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅛	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	109⅝	Gold	135⅝
Pac. Mail S. Co.	111¼	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$200 5-20s '65, July cp.	110⅝	100 sh N Y & M. b5wn	4
$1500 City 6s, Old, c&p	97	50 sh N Penna.	ia. 36
$1000 Len 6s, gold 1.s6.	93	100 sh Read R.	b10. 48⅛
100 sh Penna R.	2d. 43⅝	100 do	b30. 48⅜
9 do.	43⅝	2 0 do	ia. 48 3-16
20 sh Minehill.	c. 57	200 do	48 5-16
100 sh Leh Nav.	24⅛	100 do	48 3-16
100 do	b60. 23⅝	700 do.	b5 & ia. 48 3-16
100 do	b60. 23⅝	200 do	48 3-16
100 do	b30. 23⅝	1 6 do	b15. 48⅛
SECOND BOARD.			
$500 Pa 6s, 3 series	107¾	100 sh N Y & M.	4
$1000 Read 7s, fg.	106	100 sh Reading	48 3-16
$1000 Leh 6s, gold 1.	93	200 do	ia. 48 3-16
26 sh Penna R.	ia. 53⅝	100 do	b20. 48 3-16
25 do	53⅞		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

European Advices—The Spanish Insurrection—English Comments on the Newspaper Postal System of this Country.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Republican Insurrection.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—It is thought the republican insurrection at Cadiz will be suppressed to-day without bloodshed. All foreigners left the city some days ago, fearing a general civil war.

The "Thunderer."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* of this morning has an article on the newspaper postal system in the United States. The writer eulogizes the American policy of permitting newspapers to be forwarded through the mails at low rates of postage, whereby the general diffusion of knowledge is promoted and encouraged; praises the liberality of the free exchange system for the benefit of the press; and hopes the time will soon come when England will adopt the entire American plan, which time has proved to have been so successful and beneficial in that country.

Tour Through China.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 14.—Later advices from Hankow, China, state that the Revs. Griffith John and Mr. Willey, of the London Wesleyan Mission, who left that city some time since for an extended tour through the Chinese empire, had safely returned. These gentlemen travelled through all the western provinces of China to the confines of Thibet, a distance of over three thousand miles. They were well treated by the natives everywhere, and saw abundance of coal, and evidences of gold, silver, lead, and iron mines. The Catholic Missions are very numerous throughout the country, and they found them even in small villages, and the converts to that faith number hundreds of thousands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Police Parade.

The Metropolitan Police force paraded to-day for their annual inspection, and were reviewed by the Police Commissioners, Secretary Browning, and Mayor Bowen, after which they marched past the Executive mansion, and were reviewed by

President Johnson

from the steps of the White House.

The Dyer Court-Martial

has been postponed until January 11, by order of the Secretary of War.

An Inquiry

was made of Secretary Seward this A. M., in regard to the rumored mission of Caleb Cushing to Spain for

The Purchase of Cuba,

or to England about the Alabama claims. Mr. Seward replied that all the newspaper paragraphs on the subject were very wide of the mark, and declined to give any further information.

FROM CHICAGO.

Arrival of General Grant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—General Grant and staff, and a number of distinguished soldiers, arrived here this morning, and are quartered at the Tremont and Sherman Houses. To-night Lieutenant-Governor Bross gives a reception to Grant, Thomas, Sherman, and their associates, which will draw together a large crowd of our leading citizens.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Departure of General Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—General Sherman and most of his staff, and a number of other officers, left here for Chicago yesterday afternoon.

A despatch from Bryan Station to-day says that intelligence has been received that large quantities of overland mail matter have been stolen from a coach near Fort Bridger.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The municipal election taking place here to-day draws out but a small vote. Indications favor the election of Moses Kimball (Republican) for Mayor. At noon the vote stood:—Kimball, 3783; Shurtleff, Democrat, 2814. May, Workingmen's candidate for Mayor, gets very few votes.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124⅜	Western Union T.	30⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	40⅜	Cleveland and Tol.	101¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	96⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	54⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	62
Cle. and Pitt. R.	82⅝	Adam Express Co	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	75⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	77	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅜	Tennessee 6s	65½
Pits. F. W. and Chi.	109⅝	Gold	135⅝
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	111¼	Market steady.	

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf
CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

WANAMAKER'S
FIRST-CLASS
DINING ROOMS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
No. 42 S SECOND Street, Above Chesnut.
ALSO,
DELAWARE AVENUE AND SPRUCE ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Best and Cheapest Places in Philadelphia to get a Good Meal. 12 14 12trp

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of
FURNITURE
at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—1000 PAIRS FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND SKATES AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES, at the Broker's Office, N. W. corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, below Lombard. 12 12 10t

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	15½
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	13½
Cocheco, L.	13½	Wamsutta	15½
Sprague	12½	Victory	13½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	12½
American	12½	Arnold	12½
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	12½
Allens	12½	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	12½
Biggs	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	10½	Oriental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	13½	Pocasset	12½
Lawrence, C	10½	" F	11½
" F	14	Pepperell, E	14
" G	12½	" B	13
" M	11½	" O	12½
" H	10½	" N	11½
Pacific, Extra	15	" P	9½
" H	13	" L	10½
" L	12½	Boot, S	12½
Atlantic, A	16	" G	11½
" H	15	" H	10½
" L	12½	Appleton, A	14
" V	13	" C	12½
" N	10½	" B	11½
Superior IXL	14	" E	10½
Shawmut, C	14	Lonsdale, B	12½
Agawam, F	12	" E	11½
Stark, A	15	Lyman, E	12½
Massachusetts	14	" G	11½
" BB	13	" G	10½
" E	12	Utica